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France Imposes Stern Measures To Jolt Economy

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur announced a dual program on Monday of higher taxes accompanied by major investments in a bid to mop up government red ink and give a jolt to the sluggish French economy.

He also announced austerity measures to plug a widening gap in the French social security system, France's primary health insurance system.

At the same time, he proposed to inject 10 billion francs (\$1.9 billion) into public works and boosting to stimulate industrial growth.

The breaks aim to spur investment in French stocks. Page 11.

and cut unemployment. More than 3 million workers, 10.7 percent of the labor force, are out of jobs.

Mr. Balladur acted following an official report last week that said France was headed for a 341-billion-franc public deficit — 4.3 percent of gross domestic product, or 5.8 percent (410 billion francs) including the deficits in the social security system and unemployment funds.

The report showed that the national debt had increased by 40 percent under the Socialist government that was in power from 1988 until March.

"We cannot wait any longer," he said after the meeting. He said the revised budget was the start of "an ambitious recovery plan."

The presentation of the program was put off a week because of the suicide of the former prime minister, Pierre Berégovoy, whom Mr. Balladur did not mention by name.

The cabinet also weighed plans to make the Bank of France independent, but Mr. Balladur made no specific announcement on this.

The most sweeping measure, affecting virtually every citizen, including even retirees and minimum-wage workers, is a more than doubling of the general social contribution from 1.1 percent to 2.4 percent of income.

During the election campaign, Mr. Balladur said he would not raise social security taxes, but has justified doing so by saying that the economic situation is worse than he expected.

The government also plans to fund part of the deficit in the social security system by privatizing state assets, and the cabinet prepared for this by adopting measures to encourage citizens to shift their savings out of popular monetary mutual funds and into funds based on stock market assets.

Mr. Balladur said the government would study with employees and unions austerity measures in the health system and steps to ensure adequate funding of the state retirement system into the next century.

Cost-cutting that workers, retired persons and the unemployed or low-paid would bear the brunt of the cuts, the Communist-led See FRANCE, Page 2



UNEASY REFUGE — Muslims arguing Monday over a food theft at a camp at Zenica, Bosnia. UN aides feared for Muslims taken from Mostar. Page 2.

In Cambodia, Anti-Election Terror on All Sides

By Philip Shenon New York Times Service

PHNOM PENH — After 14 years of savagery in a civil war that has taken tens of thousands of lives, the Cambodian government and the rebels of the Khmer Rouge have settled on a common strategy, if not a common goal.

The Khmer Rouge does not want an election at all, and the Maoist-inspired guerrillas have stepped up a terror campaign intended to sabotage the vote, scheduled for May 23 to May 28.

According to the United Nations, the rebels' victims have included nine UN peacekeepers who died during preparations for Cambodia's first truly democratic elections, the centerpiece of the largest peacekeeping operation in the history of the UN.

Two of the peacekeepers, both civilian policemen, one from Japan, one from the Philippines, died last week. In a meeting here on Sunday with Japan's home affairs minister, several Japanese peacekeepers asked that they be pulled out of Cambodia before more are killed.

The Cambodian government appears willing to allow the voting to take place, but it is accused of doing whatever it can to guarantee that the election is not fair.

UN officials say that the government is engaged in an intimidation campaign intended to coerce voters into believing that their votes will not be secret, and that they will be punished if they do not vote for candidates of the government's newly formed political party, the Cambodian People's Party.

The UN insists that it will go forward with the election even though it is taken for granted that the last two weeks of the campaign will be a frightening, violent time — and that the weeks after the election may be worse, as the armed factions jostle for control of the new government.

The government does not shrink from using violence, is incapable of stopping the bloodshed. The peacekeeping force failed in its mission of disarming government and rebel soldiers, and Cambodia remains a nation awash in guns.

The government does not shrink from using violence. UN investigators have linked the government to several political slayings, most of them against the opposition political party founded by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the nation's beloved former monarch. The party, the United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, is known by the French acronym Funcinpec.

"In a number of instances, we're confident that the government is engaged in an intimidation campaign intended to coerce voters into believing that their votes will not be secret, and that they will be punished if they do not vote for candidates of the government's newly formed political party, the Cambodian People's Party."

See CAMBODIA, Page 4

EC and U.S. Ease Threat Of Force for Now in Bosnia

But Divergence Widens Over the Use of Military Option as West's Policy

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — West European governments on Monday rejected, at least for now, President Bill Clinton's proposal to arm the Bosnian Muslims while launching air strikes on Bosnian Serb targets.

At a meeting of European Community foreign ministers, attended by the Community's peace negotiator, Lord Owen, it became clear that sharp differences existed between the United States and Europe on policy in the former Yugoslavia.

"The predominance of the military option," Lord Owen said, "which came on perhaps too strongly last week, is now receding."

[The White House said Monday that Mr. Clinton's strategy for Bosnia was "in kind of a holding pattern for the moment." Reuters reported.]

[The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, also said Mr. Clinton would turn his attention from the war in Bosnia to building support at home for his embattled economic recovery programs over the next several days.]

"The president is working to build a consensus for action" on Bosnia, she said. "I don't think we are expecting any action in the immediate future."

In the absence of a strong, clear stand by Mr. Clinton, the Western policy that has emerged is one of muddling through for now while trying to fudge the rift by saying that all options remain possible.

In the place of Mr. Clinton's proposal, the European ministers proposed backing President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia in his new-found determination to cut off support for the Bosnian Serbs, while at the same time inviting U.S. troops to come to Bosnia to help protect five Muslim-controlled enclaves.

The main recent change has been in the apparent attitude of President Milosevic, said the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd. "We agreed that this change should be tested and that we should encourage him to enforce a blockade on the Serbs in Bosnia."

Mr. Hurd added that the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, had suggested bringing in U.S. troops as soon as possible to help protect five "safe havens" — Zepa, Tuzla, Gorazde, Bihać and Sarajevo — declared last week by the United Nations.

"I applaud this French suggestion and think it would be most welcome," he said.

Mr. Clinton has, up to now, said no U.S. troops will go into Bosnia unless they are part of an international peacekeeping force put in place after the three warring parties in Bosnia have fully accepted the peace plan for Bosnia drawn up by Lord Owen and former Secretary of State George P. V. Vanne.

On Monday, the EC ministers and Lord Owen dismissed a planned referendum of Bosnian Serbs this weekend on the Vance-Owen See EC, Page 2

Clinton Takes To Road to Sell Economic Plan

By Paul Horvitz International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton virtually conceding that his program was in danger, sought Monday to revive support for his broad economic agenda as he set out on a three-city speaking tour aimed at ordinary Americans.

The president pleaded for grass-roots support to overcome what he described as relentless pressure from special-interest lobbies in Washington.

He said the national interest in reducing government debt and investing in America's future was being threatened by selfish interest and "preachers of pessimism" in Washington.

The speech evidently had been designed to bring the president back into focus on the issue that had done the most to put him in the White House: the American economy.

In his speech Monday to the City Club of Cleveland, Mr. Clinton did not single out an opponent or directly lay blame at the feet of his Republican opposition. Instead, he presented lengthy argument for quick passage by Congress of his five-year budget plan. He will speak in Chicago on Tuesday and New York on Wednesday.

Unless Americans show Congress their support for the plan, he said, "it's going to be hard for us to hold this program together."

He also said he would not burden Congress with a second attempt to pass a separate \$1 billion short-term economic stimulus package until the much broader budget plan was adopted. The stimulus package was withdrawn last month after a successful filibuster by Sen. Republicans.

Embodied in the overall budget plan are combinations of spending cuts and tax increases that Mr. Clinton says will permit the government to seriously attack the national debt while investing to make the economy more competitive.

Mr. Clinton seemed to lose ground on the issue when it comes to food is a automobile for ing to eat, in

Doubts Grow in U.S. on China Promises

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

BEIJING — To offensive comparisons, the United States and China have reached a series of agreements in the last few years aimed at resolving disagreements ranging from trade to human rights. Now those agreements are generating disputes about whether China is abiding by its promises.

The latest contention came late last week with the disclosure of growing evidence that China might have shipped medium-range M-11 missiles to Pakistan. Such shipments would violate China's promise, first made to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d in 1991, not to sell such missiles.

To some of China's critics, a violation of the

agreements would fit into a pattern of broken promises. Such critics, including human rights campaigners, some business executives and diplomats, say China has also failed to keep agreements to allow all dissidents to leave the country, to open its markets and to permit inspections of prison facilities.

"The conclusion you have to draw is that the Chinese government lies a lot," said Robin Munro, a researcher for Asia Watch in New York. "Its credibility is extremely low."

Others dispute that assessment, pointing out that disagreements about abiding by agreements are common in relations with Japan and Europe as well.

One of the most direct recent violations of any agreement between two countries can be attributed not to double-crossing Communists

but to politically ambitious Americans. That was the Bush administration's decision in the 1992 campaign to save jobs by selling F-16s to Taiwan — despite a pledge not to increase military sales to Taiwan.

Despite claims made at the time, it appears that the series of Chinese-American agreements in the last few years has not resolved as much as both sides had hoped. In what was hailed as a landmark agreement in August, for example, Beijing agreed to let U.S. diplomats inspect prisons in an effort to prevent prison-made goods from reaching the American market.

"It's been a complete flop," Mr. Munro said. "It's utterly toothless."

The U.S. Embassy declined to say how many See CHINA, Page 4

For Namibian Tribe, a Brutal Transition

By Bill Keller New York Times Service

DCEUSHA, Namibia — In his first life, David Sheukimi was a Bushman. His tribe taught him to track giraffe and forage for wild lion in the hot savanna of what the maps call northeastern Namibia. That life ended when the white army came.

In his second life, the white man taught him to be a soldier, tracking and killing black insurgents for the South African Defense Force. He feared about money and store-bought shoes and liquor. That life ended when the white men surrendered Namibia to its independence in 1990 and left.

Now in his early 30s, Mr. Sheukimi has embarked on his third life, as a farmer. This time his mentors are the Lutheran Church and the United Nations, which collaborate in a resettlement plan intended to put Bushman soldiers back on the land. But for these Bushmen, the land is no longer so hospitable.

"The elephants are too much here," Mr. Sheukimi grumbled as he led visitors through his tangled plot of sorghum, corn and squash, toward the dirt clearing where members of his

family were camped to shoo away the voracious animals.

The camp is a forlorn place. Mr. Sheukimi's wife, who pines for her days as an army base housewife, sits glumly whacking sorghum stalks to extract the kernels. Children in filthy T-shirts and emaciated dogs compete for her attention. A nephew lies huddled under a blanket, shivering with malaria.

Mr. Sheukimi plowed the ground by hand, hacking the furrows with a shovel. His harvest is disappointing. What survives the drought is prey to elephants, after three years of cultivation, the village, a former South African Army camp marked on maps, still subsists on UN food rations.

"Young people like us, we don't know the past life," Mr. Sheukimi said, crossing his arms over his blue coveralls. He was 14 when he enlisted with the South Africans for the irresistibly vast sum of about \$200 a month. "Now all the people cry that there is no work opportunity," he said, meaning work for pay. "It is the one thing we all cry about."

The Bushmen, the original inhabitants of southern Africa, are a variety of distinctive

tribes that are smaller and lighter than most other Africans. They have in common slightly Asiatic features, languages that rattle with clicks and pops, and a life centered on the seasonal diet available in the veld.

Colonial wars and land grabs have left only remnants of the tribes that once circulated across the plain now called Namibia, Botswana and Angola. One community of about 2,000 Bushmen maintains a semitribal life in the eastern Kalahari Desert, under protection of an international fund.

Many more live in conditions of virtual slavery, laboring as cowboys on the ranches of black and white farmers.

In this panhandle of Namibia called the Caprivi Strip, Bushman village society was all but obliterated by the South African soldiers, who took the area for their war against the South-West Africa People's Organization, the black guerrillas who challenged white control of Namibia.

The South Africans built a chain of military camps across the strip that absorbed most of See BUSHMAN, Page 4



OUT OF A JOB — Shulamit Aloni, the Israeli education minister, arriving Monday at the prime minister's office. She lost her job for angering religious parties. Page 4.

University Comes to Grips With Limits to Free Speech

By David G. Savage Los Angeles Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — In the midst of final exams at the University of Pennsylvania last week, students at this Ivy League campus were spending much of their time discussing, of all things, the water buffalo.

But it was not a required course in undergraduate zoology that was absorbing their attention. It was another academic matter entirely: the boundary between free speech and racial insults.

To some, the Penn saga is the ultimate tale of political correctness. Because an angry freshman shouted the words "water buffalo" at some noisy sorority members outside his dormitory, they say he was branded as a racist and snared in a semester-long tangle with campus "thought police."

This week, a University Hearing Board of students and faculty will hear the evidence against the student, Eden Jacobowitz.

The flap could not have come at a worse time for Penn's president, Sheldon Hackney. Last month, President Bill Clinton announced that he would nominate Mr. Hackney to head the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Mr. Hackney is waiting to hear when the Senate will take up his confirmation.

He has been portrayed by critics as an apostle of political correctness.

Mr. Hackney, they say, was willing to vigorously defend free speech and free expression when the black nationalist leader, Louis Farrakhan, spoke on campus and when sexually explicit photographs by the late Robert Mapplethorpe went on display. But he reportedly has been unwilling to defend a student against the charge that he made an unintentionally racist utterance.

"He is giving students the worst possible lesson on freedom," said Alan C. Kors, a Penn history professor, who took up Mr. Jacobowitz's case. "It is that freedom depends on which groups can muster the most political clout."

Although upset by the charge that he has a double standard on free speech, Mr. Hackney has refused to debate the details of the "water buffalo" case, saying that under federal confidentiality laws, school officials cannot disclose information about individual students. Moreover, he says, he is not permitted by university procedures to intervene until a hearing board has heard the facts and made a decision.

It all began near midnight on Jan. 13, when Mr. Jacobowitz, an 18-year-old student from New York, was working late, typing a paper in his sixth-floor room. He lives in one of two See CORRECT, Page 4

Advertisement for Kiosk South Africa School Protest Ebbs. Includes a photo of a person writing and a table with statistics.

Market news section including Dow Jones, Trib Index, and The Dollar. Includes a table with currency exchange rates.

Advertisement for University Comes to Grips With Limits to Free Speech. Includes text about the Penn case and free speech.

Advertisement for Clinton Takes To Road to Sell Economic Plan. Includes text about the president's speaking tour.

UN Refugee Agency Accuses Croats of 'Cleansing' Town

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees accused Croatian paramilitary forces on Monday of conducting a vicious campaign of "ethnic cleansing" in the central Bosnian city of Mostar, asserting that Croats had forced Muslims to place white flags on their houses, disarm themselves and abandon their homes.

Elsewhere in Bosnia, UN officials announced that 200 wounded Muslims urgently needed to be airlifted out of the isolated eastern enclave of Zepa after an intense Serbian artillery bombardment earlier this week.

Serbian soldiers have yet to allow any UN aid workers into the town, which has survived on Western air drops since early March when the last UN aid convoy arrived there.

On Monday afternoon, drunken Serbian fighters in Rogatica stopped at gunpoint a UN aid official, Larry Hollingworth, from going to the town in a clear violation of an agreement — signed by the Bosnian Serbian military leader Ratko Mladic on Saturday — designating Zepa a UN safe area and opening it to humanitarian aid.

The rekindling of a conflict in Mostar between Muslims and Catholic Croats, who were once allied against the Orthodox Serbs, underlines the intricacies of 13-month-old Bosnia war. It also highlighted what many UN officials have asserted has been extremely savage behavior of Croatian forces in central Bosnia toward Muslim inhabitants.

While Serbian forces have received the brunt of the world's condemnation for brutal attacks on Muslim civilians, their siege of Sarajevo and the alleged raping of thousands of Muslim women, the activities of Croatian paramilitary groups have essentially gone unnoticed.

Also, while President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia has been singled out as the main backer of Bosnian Serbian forces, the president of Croatia, Franjo Tudjman, has escaped similar accusations. Many UN officials say, however, that troops from Mr. Tudjman's army operate freely in Croat-held Bosnia just as some forces of the former Yugoslav national army do in Serb-controlled parts of the country.

UN officials were trying to determine on Monday night the whereabouts of at least 1,000 Muslim men, women and children who were taken from their residences in Mostar during attacks by Croat paramilitary groups, said John McMillan, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

He said that in other parts of the city, armed Croatian bands had forced Muslims to hang white flags from their houses and hand over all of their guns.

The president of Bosnia, Alija Izetbegovic, announced that a cease-fire had been declared between the two sides, following negotiations by telephone with Mate Boban, the head of the Croat Defense Council. But UN officials said that fighting continued in the city and at least seven buildings, including the main library, were on fire.

In an evening news bulletin on the situation in Mostar, Bosnian Muslim-controlled radio, quoted by Reuters, said, "The few buildings left whole are burning, the destruction of the town continues."

Bosnian television broadcast footage on Monday night, apparently taken from a helicopter, of Muslim women and children being held in a soccer stadium as well as long lines of men — hands on their heads — boarding buses under the supervision of Croatian gunmen.

"We're calling the situation in Mostar ethnic cleansing," Mr. McMillan said, referring to the terror tactic — undertaken by all three sides in this conflict — of forcing people to leave their homes. Armed bands of Croats had compelled Muslims to flee at least several apartment blocks in the city.

UN officials have generally blamed Croatian forces for the latest violence in central Bosnia, which has broken out spasmodically for the last month. The land-grab by Croats in western and central Bosnia is motivated, they say, by expectations that a UN peace plan to carve Bosnia into 10 semi-autonomous provinces will be modified to reflect whatever territorial gains any of three factions make in the coming weeks or months.

That reasoning has also prompted Serbian forces to squeeze the Muslims from the east, where only three Muslim communities remain: Srebrenica, the site of the first UN safe area in Bosnia, Gorazde, and Zepa, the site of the second.

UN military observers who arrived in Zepa on Sunday said virtually every house in the town had been destroyed and only about 50 people remained there, while thousands of people had fled to the forest to seek shelter from the Serbian guns. Zepa had a population of about 6,000 before the war.

"The situation in Zepa is a catastrophe," Mr. McMillan said.



Bosnian Serbs patrolling Monday near Brcko in northeast Bosnia, in the corridor between Serb-held territory and the rump Yugoslavia.

Peace or War in Bosnia, U.S. Carrier Has a Role

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

ABOARD THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT, in the Adriatic — When Lieutenant Commander Eli E. Hertz flies his F-15 Hornet over Bosnia to enforce the no-flight zone, he can see the artillery flashes and fires from the fighting below. "It's frustrating from our perspective," said Commander Hertz. "I'd like to see the fighting stopped."

On this floating city bristling with planes, helicopters and munitions, what happens on the ground in Bosnia has a direct and personal meaning. Whether the outcome is peace or continued fighting, the carrier is likely to be involved.

If a decision is made to strike Bosnia, American Navy and Marine Corps pilots may find themselves bombing artillery positions, bridges and other targets. If a peace accord is reached, the 600-man Marine task force aboard the carrier is likely to find itself in Bosnia as the Roosevelt's planes circle overhead.

Steering by the stars of public-opinion polls, lawmakers have been skittish about launching air strikes to end the fighting in Bosnia and sending in American troops to enforce any peace settlement.

But while navy pilots and Marines aboard the Roosevelt discuss the issues, they say these are tasks that they are prepared to take on if necessary.

"To sit off the coast and hear reports about ethnic cleansing is not very desirable," said Lieutenant Colonel Marty Peatross, commander of the Marine Helicopter Squadron, from New River, North Carolina.

The Roosevelt, powered by two nuclear reactors and manned by 5,500 sailors and Marines, is a city that never sleeps.

Under normal circumstances, the Roosevelt would have made at least one port call in a sunny Mediterranean city in nearly two months at sea. But the volatile ethnic war in Bosnia has determined the Roosevelt's assignment: "box, Adriatic," military talk for a constant presence some

50 miles off the coast of the former Yugoslavia.

Last week, the Roosevelt's pilots were operating a night combat air patrol area over Bosnia to enforce the no-flight zone.

Starting at 1 A.M., catapults shot navy and Marine Corps planes off the deck, sending metallic shudders through the ship. This week, the pilots shift to day patrols and adjust their sleep cycles.

With much of the crew working 12-hour shifts, there is not much leisure time. Eating and watching movies on the ship's closed-circuit television are the main forms of recreation. The sailors and Marines use exercise rooms to stay fit. Mail calls are their main link to home.

Though the pilots sometimes catch glimpses of the fighting from their positions over Bosnia, most of the Roosevelt learns about the war the way the rest of the world does — from watching television newscasts, beamed aboard by satellite.

With the possibility that it might be called on for peacekeeping duty in Bosnia, the Marine task force checks its equip-

ment, works out and practices with bayonets, part of the standard training in hand-to-hand combat.

The Bosnian Serbs "have a war-fighting mentality," said Colonel John Schmidt, commander of the Marine task force. "But, one to one, they are not a match for a U.S. Marine or soldier."

Major Corky Gardner, a Marine aviation safety officer, agreed that a peacekeeping force was needed but worried what would happen if a major battle broke out after peacekeepers were deployed.

"If we go in, and they do not want any part of the peace settlement, that will make our job tough," Major Gardner said. "From a peacekeeping point of view, how do you stop three sides from fighting?"

Colonel Peatross, their commanding officer, observed, "Every time you go into somebody else's country, he has the advantage," and he said the Marines had to be prepared for snipers and terrorism.

But he quickly added: "On a personal level, I think it is the right thing to do."

Serbs in America Are Defensive About the War

By Isabel Wilkerson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Until a few years ago, the Serbs in the United States were an obscure ethnic group, numbering about 16,000, little known to most Americans and concentrated in Midwestern Rust Belt cities, according to the U.S. Census. Their ethnicity often was confused with Syrians or Siberians.

Now everyone knows of the Serbs. And as war rages in the former Yugoslavia with reports of ethnic cleansing, death camps and rapes of Muslim women at the hands of Serbian soldiers, Serbian-Americans have been forced to account for atrocities an ocean away in a land many have never seen.

Co-workers and classmates have called them killers and barbarians, or upbraided them with remarks like "Look at what your people have done."

Some have lost friends, others have lost business: the Croatian patients of a Ser-

bian-American dentist here recently asked that their files be transferred.

Some Serbian-Americans here say that whenever they hear the word "Bosnia" they draw closer to the television set, anxious for word on their homeland. Others say they feel like throwing their sets out the window and refuse to read certain newspapers because of what they see as biased reporting.

For almost all Serbian-Americans, interest in the war is not merely political, but personal. Most have parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts or cousins in Zagreb or Sarajevo or Belgrade.

And while few Serbian-Americans defend the most brutal acts, they fully support the cause of the Serbian fighters who they say are only trying to protect the land, about 65 percent of Bosnia, which they have owned and tilled for centuries.

"I don't agree with killing kids, raping women, putting them in camps and starving them to death," said Milan Vujak, 79, a retired printer born in Yugoslavia. "But everybody has a right to protect his own nation."

He says the Muslims and Croats forced the Serbs to become violent. "It's a shameful time," he said, "but they started this."

Serbian-Americans are angry at what they see as one-sided coverage of a war where no side is innocent. They say the Serbs are being unfairly blamed for every act of violence.

"It's like watching a prize fight but you only see one guy on the screen," Nicholas Trkica, president of an urban planning company here and head of a not-for-profit clearinghouse that provides information on Serbs. "War is hell, and there are atrocities on all sides. This has been reduced to a good guy, bad guy scenario. They have chosen to make the Serbs the black hats."

A visit with a Serbian-American will invariably lead to an impassioned lecture on Serbian history going back to the 14th century and the occupation by the Ottoman Turks that lasted until World War I, the Serb's siding with the Allied forces in

World War II, the murder of tens of thousands of Serbs at the hands of Nazi-led Croats in what the Serbs describe as their own Holocaust.

For many Serbs, it seems as if the 50 years between World War II and the breakup of Yugoslavia never happened. They have not forgotten the Croatian alliance with the Nazis. They say the current fighting is an effort to prevent Croatian and Muslim oppression from taking hold again.

"We have reached the point where we ask the same questions our Jewish and Armenian friends ask," Mr. Trkica said. "If they can say, 'No, no, never again,' why can't the Serbs?"

Serbian-Americans see the conflict as a three-sided civil war that can only be resolved by creating three separate states — one Croatian, one Muslim, one Serbian.

"The United States is trying to force-feed a solution that is inappropriate for the region," Mr. Trkica said. "Since the heavens run so deep, partitioning is the only solution."

WORLD BRIEFS

Kuwait to Charge 17 in Plot on Bush

KUWAIT (AFP) — Seventeen men will be indicted soon on charges of plotting to assassinate George Bush and of planning other attacks in Kuwait, Mohammed Binani, the prosecutor, said Monday.

The state security court will be asked to formally charge the 17, including one still being sought, with an attempt to kill Mr. Bush during the former president's private visit here April 14-16. Mr. Binani told the official KUNA press agency. The court will also be asked to charge those with having had "contacts with Iraqi authorities in a bid to harm Kuwaiti security and smuggle in explosives and weapons," he said.

A Kuwaiti judicial source has said Rasad Abdul Amir, a colonel in the Iraqi intelligence service, was the prime suspect in the alleged plot. He "admitted having planned a suicide attack in which he was to set off explosives attached to his belt when he got close to George Bush," the source said.

Major Avoids Talk of Cabinet Shuffle

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major, under pressure after big setbacks in local elections last week, rejected demands for immediate government changes on Monday but saw his own leadership come under attack.

"We did not talk about a change of policies or personnel," said Sir Norman Fowler, the chairman of Mr. Major's governing Conservative Party, after meeting on Monday with Mr. Major and other senior party strategists. He added, "We are not in the business of instant policy and instant reaction."

But some back-bench Conservatives were less sanguine. "I think a cabinet reshuffle in July is almost certain," said Sir Peter Tapsell. He suggested that Mr. Major might step down in a year's time if the situation was not improved and the prime minister felt it was in the national interest. William Rees-Mogg, former editor of The Times, commented in the paper that Mr. Major "is not a natural leader; he cannot speak; he has a weak cabinet which has been chosen; he lacks self-confidence; he has no sense of strategy or direction."

200 Are Killed in Ecuador Landslide

QUITO, Ecuador (Reuters) — At least 200 people were killed in a landslide in southern Ecuador when a mountainside gave way and buried a small gold-mining village, civil defense officials said Monday.

Radio reports said as many as 200 houses had been swept away by tons of rock and mud on Sunday as residents were relaxing and having lunch to celebrate Mother's Day. According to news reports, rescue workers had found at least 50 bodies, and 150 people were listed as missing.

The landslide followed torrential rains in Las Brisas, Nambija, near the Peruvian border 750 kilometers (465 miles) southeast of Quito. About 300 people were killed in serious flooding in late March in Ecuador's southern Andean region.

Heavy Toll Feared in Bangkok Fire

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Hundreds of workers may have died Monday when fire swept through a four-story toy factory on the outskirts of Bangkok, Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai of Thailand said.

He spoke with reporters at the site, southwest of central Bangkok, as rescue workers used cranes and acetylene torches to try to remove the collapsed steel frame of the building off a pile of still smoldering rubble. Mr. Chuan said as many as 1,600 workers might have been in the building when it burst into flames in late afternoon.

Early police reports said that at least 45 persons had died, and more than 400 people, many with severe injuries, had been rushed to hospitals. Witnesses said many died or were seriously injured when they leaped from upper floors of the building, operated by the Kader Industrial (Thailand) Co. Ltd., in the Puthamonthon district. The factory made a wide variety of toys for export.

Palestinians Trim Team in Protest

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Palestinians cut their delegation to the Middle East talks to 3 from 14 on Monday because they said the United States and Israel had broken promises made to persuade them to resume the peace process last month.

A delegation source said the three, due to meet the Israelis on Monday afternoon, would be led by one of the deputy heads of the Palestinian team, Saeb Erekat. Neither the chief negotiator, Haidar Abdel-Shafi, nor the overall coordinator, Faisal Hussein, would attend.

Israel, meanwhile, has authorized the return to the occupied territories of 25 Palestinians deported to southern Lebanon in December, the spokesman for the Israeli delegation said Monday. (Reuters, AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Amsterdam's Schiphol airport opened a new wing on Monday as part of its efforts to become a European aviation hub rivaling London's Heathrow. Officials said the new wing will increase passenger capacity by half, to 27 million passengers a year.

British Airways pilots began voting Monday on a strike to protest the carrier's plan to shift routes into a subsidiary that pays workers considerably less money.

An Australian plan to restrict Northwest Airlines will provoke U.S. retaliation against Qantas Airways if it is carried out, the Clinton administration said Monday. Northwest has protested that Australia was limiting the number of passengers it could carry between Sydney and Osaka, Japan. The United States, in turn, has threatened to require Qantas to reduce its Sydney-to-Los Angeles service.

EC: Divergence With U.S. Widens Over Using Military Option in Bosnia

(Continued from page 1)

peace plan as meaningless and said no importance was attached by European governments to the vote.

West European governments made clear Monday their growing sentiment that the absence of U.S. forces in the former Yugoslavia — at a time when British, French, Belgian, Spanish and other European soldiers are present in large numbers and vulnerable to any bombardment — makes differences over policy inevitable.

"There is a gap in perception,"

Lord Owen said, "mainly because the United States is not involved on the ground."

The European position adopted Monday underscored the fact that last week's mission to Europe by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher did little to bridge growing trans-Atlantic differences over Bosnia. In part, this reflected the fact that, as one British official put it, "Clinton is pushing for his military option, but he's hardly pushing very hard."

While the Europeans did not set

a deadline for testing the resolve of Mr. Milosevic in squeezing the Bosnian Serbs, it is now clear that no military action is envisaged in the immediate future.

In essence, Europe wants to wait for the Bosnian Serbs, apparently abandoned by their backers in Belgrade, to cave in and accept the Vance-Owen plan.

The foreign ministers said they hoped to get the agreement of Mr. Milosevic for the dispatch of at least 200 UN soldiers or EC officials to police the porous Serbian-Bosnian border. Mr. Juppé of France described the approach as "a strategy of suffocation of the Bosnian Serbs."

European governments are thus taking at face value the recent decision of Mr. Milosevic to impose a blockade on the Bosnian Serbs, despite the fact that Mr. Milosevic is a

notorious opportunist who discovered nationalism in 1987 as a means to cling to power as communism went out of fashion.

For months, even as trucks trundled daily over bridges from Serbia to Bosnia, Mr. Milosevic has been saying Serbia had no part in the war.

At the same time, Europe wants to involve U.S. troops on the ground, apparently with a double purpose.

The first would be to send a tough message to the Serbs that the protection of the five safe havens will be pursued vigorously. The second, and more important, consideration is apparently that the presence of U.S. soldiers would put Europe and the United States on the same footing as further measures are considered.

One EC official quoted Mr. Juppé as telling the other ministers that "Bosnia is a joint European-U.S. responsibility."

The Europeans are already there," he said. "We should insure that all the major powers are there."

Behind the Europeans' view, one British official said, was the conviction that Mr. Clinton's proposed policy amounts to doing the two things — allowing arms to the Bosnian Muslims and engaging in air strikes on the Serbs — that do not actually risk American lives on the ground.

"It looks a bit like President Clinton feels the compulsion to do something but does not actually want to get involved," a British official said.

Allies are arguing about how the command of such a force would be handled and how far the troops would be able to go in enforcing the peace plan, which proposes to divide Bosnia into 10 regions.

NATO Seeks To Head Any Bosnia Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO can commit itself to peacekeeping operations only if they are carried out under a unified command, the Atlantic alliance's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said Monday.

Mr. Wörner, in a speech in Italy, set out conditions for the involvement of the alliance's forces in peacekeeping missions such as the planned operation to deploy some 60,000 troops in Bosnia.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said, "cannot commit itself" to every peacekeeping operation, "especially where the conditions for success are absent, where it believes the mandate and rules of engagement are inadequate and where it cannot exercise unity of command."

Alliance officials said Mr. Wörner's remarks, to the International Press Institute in Venice, reflected concern within NATO about plans to send a large multinational force to back a UN-sponsored peace plan to end the 13-month-old Balkan war.

Still, Mr. Wörner said, "I have no doubt that if the alliance is called upon to do more, it will respond positively."

NATO officials said that although Mr. Wörner made no direct reference to Bosnia, he had deliberately raised difficult issues to be resolved before an alliance-led force could be deployed there.

Allies are arguing about how the command of such a force would be handled and how far the troops would be able to go in enforcing the peace plan, which proposes to divide Bosnia into 10 regions. (AFP, Reuters)

Italy's Ex-Communists Face Revolt in Ranks

Reuters

ROME — The Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communist party, suffered a mass defection on Monday after the party's decision last week to support Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi's new government.

About 30 party members, led by the trade unionist Fausto Bertinotti, announced they would quit in protest and establish a new leftist alliance.

Other defections from Italy's biggest opposition party were expected to follow. Pietro Ingrao, Mr. Bertinotti's political mentor, had hinted he also might leave.

The Democratic Party of the Left, under the leadership of Achille Occhetto, decided not to oppose Mr. Ciampi in a parliamentary confidence vote Friday and instructed its members to abstain.

The Ciampi government has pledged rapid electoral reform to clean up Italian politics in the wake of a scandal that has devastated Italy's major parties.

The leftist party had even agreed earlier to allow three of its members to enter the government, something the Communists had not done since 1947. The decision was opposed by some members, who felt that Mr. Ciampi's coalition represented the face of Italian politics that had been discredited by a 15-month corruption scandal.

The three ministers, however, were withdrawn almost immediately to protest Parliament's decision last month to block a corruption investigation of the former prime minister and Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi.

The Italian Communists, long the largest Communist Party in the West, were barred from government parties who feared they would act as agents of Moscow.

The fall of communism in Europe and their sudden eligibility for high office have split the party between those who want to enter the government and hard-liners who say such a move would betray their principles.

FRANCE: Stern Austerity Plan

(Continued from page 1)

General Labor Confederation (CGT) called for strikes and protest actions on May 27.

"Hitting purchasing power will lead to more unemployment and sacrifices," said the CGT's secretary-general, Louis Viannet.

The conservative government, which took office after an overwhelming election victory in March, also decreed tax increases on petroleum products and alcoholic beverages other than wine or beer. The higher taxes will be accompanied by spending cuts.

pected to release more than 20 billion francs to help boost employment and stimulate the economy. The increase in the social contribution, to come into effect in July, is expected to raise 50 billion in a full year. The increase in petroleum taxes is designed to raise 15 billion francs a year and the tax on alcohol 2 billion.

Economic analysts said Mr. Balladur had little room for maneuver, because by taking money out of the consumers' pocketbook of the measures could have the opposite effect to that intended, and slow recovery.

Mr. Balladur said this was ex-

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STATESIDE / IN SEARCH OF THE SPIRIT OF '92

Polls Bring Home Harsh Reality to Wistful Clinton Team

By Gwen Ifill
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In many of the ways that count, the spirit of the 1992 Clinton campaign is dead.

That spirit, represented by the "War Room" in the Little Rock, Arkansas, campaign headquarters, was supposed to live on in a World War I-era situation room in the Old Executive Office Building. But the young aides who staffed it trained in the art of quick response, coordinated message-making and effective communication that rooted out many a land mine during the campaign — lack of experience with the perils that lurk in real-life threats like a Republican filibuster, debates over aid to Russia or war in the Balkans.

"You had a lot more capacity to kind of shape the reality you want," one White House official said wistfully last week of the campaign days.

The Democrats, frozen out of executive branch leadership for 12 years, have discovered that governing is less a politi-

cal campaign than an exercise in juggling flaming torches.

White House officials seem puzzled that they have been driven so far off course in public perception.

To them, the goals the president outlined at a postinaugural staff meeting at Camp David, the presidential retreat, all look like part of a master plan. To the public, they may seem more like desperate pieces of an overly ambitious and scattered agenda.

Smarting from their early stumbles, administration officials are determined to learn from their mistakes, turn to the bureaucratic process of nonstop meetings and make better use of the persuasive speech-making skills of the man they see as their best weapon: Bill Clinton.

Having recognized that they made a crucial mistake in trying to win passage of their economic stimulus plan without Republican support, the Clinton team now sees to it that Hillary Rodham Clinton meets with Republicans as well as Democrats when she seeks congressional

support for health-care overhaul proposals.

Thomas F. (Mac) McLary 3d, the White House chief of staff, has taken steps to rein in the operations of the West Wing, hiring a second deputy and coordinating with business people in Cleveland, workers in Chicago and students in New York.

"He can focus the debate in a way that no one else can," said Bruce Reed, a domestic policy aide.

Yet, one senior administration official — none wanted his name attached to any concessions of imperfection — said: "We have all of these campaign commitments, but we have to translate them into government and governing. That's where the fundamental breakdown occurred."

These are tough learning times at the White House. As senior officials guard their turf, their egos and their access to the president, they face the challenge of executing their chunk of the president's crowded domestic agenda at a time when that agenda could be overshadowed by the potential for military intervention in Bosnia.

"The economy, health care, national service, campaign and lobbying reform and welfare reform — that's what we've been working on," said Mark Gearan, the

deputy chief of staff who will now oversee long-term planning for politics and policy.

"We have to make sure our focus and discipline remains that," he added. "Make sure the president's time, energy and efforts reflect the singularly important focus."

The longer it waits, the harder it gets for the White House to get back on track. A CBS News poll, conducted May 4-6, found that 50 percent of Americans disapproved of the way Mr. Clinton was handling the economy, while 38 percent approved. In a New York Times/CBS News Poll conducted in late March, only 37 percent disapproved of his economic performance, and 47 percent approved.

Even more damaging, the new CBS News poll shows that the public no longer perceives Mr. Clinton's economic plan as fair. Forty percent say the plan is fair to people like themselves, while 48 percent say it is unfair. In the March survey, 48 percent saw it as fair; 39 percent saw it as unfair.

'We have all of these campaign commitments, but we have to translate them into government and governing.'

An administration official

nating groups that meet three times a week to plot how to win passage of the president's budget.

And Mr. Clinton took to the road again for three days starting Monday to try his hand at selling his economic pro-

Can Energy Tax Survive Heat?

Following Some Exemptions, Lobbies Move In for Kill

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has altered major facets of its proposed energy tax in response to political pressures and is now struggling to rescue the tax against a horde of lobbyists straining to pick it apart.

Some of Washington's most potent industry groups — the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Petroleum Institute and the American Farm Bureau — have vowed to kill the tax altogether, while dozens of other lobbies are mounting a major effort to amend the administration's proposals.

Although some lobbyists say they have a good chance to prevent the adoption of the tax, administration officials and many members of Congress predict it will survive, even if substantially reworked.

It should be no surprise that the energy tax faces so much opposition: It is a new type of tax, it would touch all Americans and industries, and it would raise a lot of money. The tax, based on the heat content of fuels as measured in British thermal units, would cost a family of four earning \$40,000 about \$200 a year, according to administration officials.

Aluminum producers want an exemption from paying the tax on the huge amounts of electricity they use, the trucking industry wants its diesel fuel exempted and farmers are resisting a tax on the fuel they use.

"There's a lot of grass-roots lobbying about this because it touches so many people," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York

and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which acts on tax legislation. "I would expect more changes in it because it has so many moving parts."

Lobbying groups have been emboldened to seek changes in the proposal because the administration has already made major concessions on the tax in response to searing political heat.

Originally, the White House hoped to generate \$22 billion from the tax. Administration officials say that exemptions already agreed to would reduce the tax revenue by a few hundred million dollars, although some environmentalists say the revenue erosion is much more than that.

As a result of farm-state lobbying, the administration now proposes to exempt ethanol, a fuel made from corn. Responding to steel industry pressures, it has proposed exempting coal used for making steel.

And to protect domestic airlines against foreign competition, it has bowed to industry pleas to exempt fuel used for international flights.

If lobbyists succeed in truncating or killing the tax, it would be a major setback for the administration, which has already seen the Senate block its stimulus package, and which appears to face almost certain defeat on its plan for an investment tax credit.

Mr. Clinton embraced the energy tax, which would add 5 percent to 10 percent to the price of oil, gas and electricity, because it is expected to encourage conservation and reduce pollution. But any environmental benefits now seem largely forgotten.

"The energy tax is important to help us get the deficit down," said Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen,

★ ROMANTIC VOICES ★

Tobacco Farmers May Sit Out the Tax Fight

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — At a critical moment for the tobacco lobby, misty tobacco farmers are planning to sit out a fight over large increases in cigarette taxes to finance health care reform because the industry is using more and more cheap foreign tobacco.

"It's the farmers who arguably have done more to derail anti-smoking initiatives over the years than all of the industry's campaign fund-raisers, lavish hosts and PR agents."

Such a defection would undercut popular support for tobacco-belt lawmakers, weakening opposition to the higher "sin taxes" that President Bill Clinton is planning to propose in his health package, aides say. Separate bills in both houses call for more than quadrupling the 24-cent-a-pack tax.

The revolt is not universal among tobacco growers across the South. Nor is it likely to last long if manufacturers agree unconditionally to cut imports, which rose to 25 percent of the tobacco used in U.S. cigarettes last year. Some tobacco-state lawmakers are demanding import concessions from the companies before they mobilize against the tax proposals.

Philip Morris Co. and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. have agreed to discuss imports with the growers. (WFP)

Religion vs. Law: Congress May Ease Curbs

WASHINGTON — Congress is moving toward overturning a Supreme Court ruling that made it easier to restrict religious practices that violate state or federal laws.

The House is expected to act this week on a bill that would require a "compelling governmental interest" to justify restrictions like prohibiting the use of illegal drugs as part of a religious ceremony. The government would also have to show that the means it chose was the "least restrictive" way to achieve its objective. The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the bill, 15 to 1.

In a case from Oregon in 1990, the Supreme Court upheld a worker's dismissal for using peyote, an illegal hallucinogen, in an Indian religious ceremony. The court held that government actions that burdened the exercise of religion were constitutional as long as they were neutral toward religion and had general applicability. The 5-to-4 decision overruled the "compelling interest" standard that had applied since 1963.

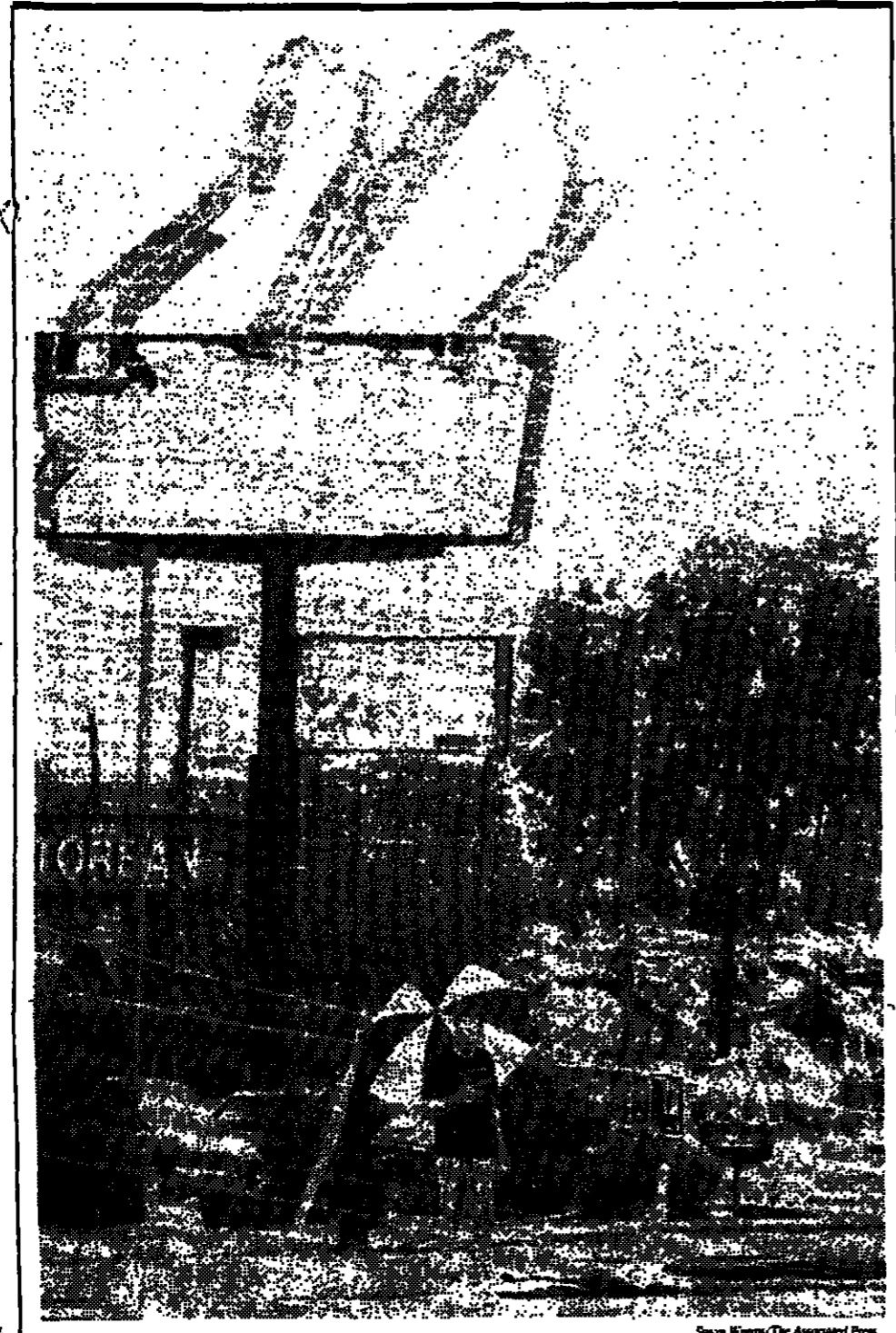
Diplomatic Approach to a Domestic Problem

WASHINGTON — A big payday may be in the works for Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California, who co-chaired Bill Clinton's presidential campaign in California last year. The White House has penciled in her husband, Sidney Williams, a Mercedes-Benz salesman, for ambassador to the Bahamas.

How would the post affect the couple's routine of getting together when the congresswoman flies home on weekends to her South Central district? "It won't be a big problem," Mr. Williams said. "From my understanding, it [the ambassadorship] will be on the East Coast." A convenient flight from Washington, Mr. Williams, a former Cleveland Browns football player, said he had gained experience for the job as an aide to City Councilman David Cunningham of Los Angeles. Ms. Waters's comment: "Unless the president announces it, I don't know anything about it." (LAT)

Quote / Unquote

A presidential speechwriter on what the White House must do to revive its flagging support: "I don't think the question is changing the playbook so much as executing the plays better." (NYT)



A Wylie, Texas, resident passing the site of a fast-food restaurant after a tornado destroyed it.

Away From Politics

- A tornado roared through towns in Texas, killing one person, injuring another and destroying or badly damaging scores of homes. The twister touched down in Wylie, Sachse and Rockwall, about 45 miles northeast of Dallas.
- The inmate population at state and federal prisons reached a record 883,593 last year because of an increase in people locked up for drug-related convictions, the Justice Department reported.
- A confidential state report on public schools in Newark, New Jersey, portrays a chronically failing system hindered by political cronyism and paralyzed by a lack of teamwork or direction.
- Eight teenagers were killed when two cars crashed head-on and burst into flames, police in Caledon, Ontario, said. They said alcohol was a factor in the accident.
- A man was acquitted in Media, Pennsylvania, on charges he beat and drowned his wife in a hot tub in 1989 to collect \$500,000 in life insurance.
- Classes resumed for seniors only at a Boston high school where black and white students clashed last week. About 100 police patrolled outside the school, while security personnel inside used metal detectors to make sure students were not armed.
- A motorboat exploded and burned near a riverfront restaurant in Cleveland, killing at least three people and injuring nine. Three off-duty fire fighters rescued a baby from the boat just before it was engulfed in flames.

Plans for Stripped-Down Space Station Draw Fire

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are little more than raw outlines. But the three-proposed designs for the Clinton-era space station are already drawing fire.

"This has made a tough job even tougher for a team of engineers, former astronauts, scientists and accountants who are scrambling to save the planned centerpiece of the American human-space-flight effort."

The White House told the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in February that the agency's only hope of salvaging the program, on which it has spent nine years and more than \$8 billion, is to come up with a new, half-price plan by early June.

Analysts say that each of the designs falls short on at least two criteria: cost, and accommodating official commitments to Japan, Canada and the nine European countries that have invested billions of dollars in their components for the space station.

White House guidelines call for NASA:

- To design a long-duration laboratory in orbit that would use the weightlessness of space as a tool for research on materials and living things.
 - To develop technology and engineering skills for advanced human and robotic space systems.
 - To encourage international cooperation — possibly, but not necessarily, including Russia.
- The redesign team is to present the White House with a choice of options costing \$5 billion, \$7 billion or \$9 billion over three years.
- By comparison, it would cost \$16.9 billion to complete construction of the previous design for Space Station Freedom.
- To the untrained eye, two of the new options — A (for "auster") and B (for "baseline") — look similar. Both are based on varying degrees on elements of the current design: pressurized pods to contain the astronauts and research equipment, and big

solar-power wings to provide electricity for the station and its experiments — from biotechnology incubators to furnaces for processing various materials — all attached to a support beam known as a truss.

But Option A (the presumed \$5 billion option) is simpler and more spartan, providing for only 30-day stays by astronauts, and it would need to maneuver frequently, including some gravitational force and vibrations that would affect experiments.

It would begin as an orbiting utility spacecraft — a source of electrical power — that could be constructed within three shuttle flights and could be plugged into an arriving space shuttle, which would provide living and work space for five astronauts. It could grow by adding modules and solar power arrays to a support beam up to 228 feet (70 meters) long.

The most ambitious and costly option (the presumed \$9 billion option) is B — a half-length version of the current design for the

Nikolais, Dance Pioneer, Dies

By Jack Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alwin Nikolais, 82, choreographer, designer, composer of electronic music and pioneer of multimedia dance, died of cancer Saturday at Cabrini Medical Center here.

A complete man of the theater, Mr. Nikolais was at various times called a new P.T. Barnum, a choreographic Wizard of Oz, a one-man band and a Renaissance man. He called himself an artistic polymath. "It is impossible for me to be a purist; my loves are too various for that," he wrote in 1966. "I look upon this polymathy of motion, shape, color and sound as the basis of the theater."

He was born in Southington, Connecticut. He studied piano and organ as a young man and worked as a puppeteer and as a pianist for silent films. In 1933, he attended a performance by Mary Wigman, the foremost German Expressionist dancer of the time, and was impressed both by her dancing and her use of percussion music. Later, he consulted Truda Kaschmann, a Wigman student teaching in Hartford, who persuaded him to study dance. He began choreographing in 1936.

He was also inspired by Hans Holm, another Wigman student. But what Mr. Nikolais found stimulating about German modern dance was not its emotional intensity but the logical way its theorists analyzed form.

After serving with the Signal Corps in World War II, he worked as a teaching assistant for Miss Holm's summer dance workshops at Colorado College. It was there that in 1949 he met Murray Louis, a dancer who became the leading male soloist in several of his productions. Mr. Louis eventually organized his own company. Yet, the Nikolais and Louis troupes have occasionally shared seasons since the 1970s, most recently one at the Joyce Theater in New York City that ended in February 1992.

In 1948 Mr. Nikolais was appointed dance director of the Henry Street Settlement Playhouse, a neighborhood arts center on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. There he began to devise the mixed-media spectacles that made him famous. He retired as a dancer in 1950 and then devoted his energies to teaching, choreographing, designing and composing electronic music. He remained at Henry Street until his projects outgrew the tiny playhouse in 1970.

His company toured extensively in the United States in the 1960s and began performing in Europe in the 1960s. It proved especially influential in France, where Mr. Nikolais was artistic director of the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine in Angers from 1979 to 1981 and choreographed "Schemas" for the Paris Opera Ballet in 1980.

A tall, white-haired man with piercing blue eyes, Mr. Nikolais was an imposing figure. A perfectionist in the classroom, he ruled his company like a benign autocrat. He developed his abstract multimedia dance in reaction to the psychologically motivated dance dramas that prevailed in the 1940s and '50s. His first productions disturbed some audiences.

But he also had articulate defenders. Writing in Dance Observer in 1977, the aesthetician George Beiswenger conceded that Mr. Nikolais made "the props dance and the dancers prop." But he added: "Now one may take this in two ways, as dehumanizing the dancer or as animating the thing. I am inclined, perhaps perversely, to the latter view."

That view prevailed. Audiences began to realize that, by showing dancers interacting with mobile props and constantly changing lighting effects, Mr. Nikolais had created kinetic metaphors for the interrelationship of man and the universe, and his dances were described as ecological in their philosophical vision.

His last public appearance was at a tribute to him in January at Marymount Manhattan Theater, organized by Mr. Louis, his companion of more than 40 years.

Dame Freya Stark, 100, Explorer and Travel Writer

The Associated Press

Dame Freya Stark, 100, one of the great travelers of the 20th century and author of two dozen books, died Sunday at her home in



Alwin Nikolais, a choreographer, designer and composer.

CLINTON: Hitting the Road

(Continued from page 1)

economy in recent weeks as he focused on foreign-policy issues and heard a drumbeat of opposition to tax increases from Republicans in Congress and from Ross Perot, the 1992 independent candidate for president.

In contrast to speeches by former President Ronald Reagan, when Mr. Reagan was campaigning for tax cuts early in his first term, Mr. Clinton is advocating the largest tax increases in American history.

Mr. Clinton argued forcefully in his speech Monday that inactivity was simply too costly to accept.

"The costs of the status quo are very, very high, even if you don't see them on the ledger sheets," he said. "I think we can do more than one thing at one time."

He vowed to press ahead this year with an ambitious agenda that included major spending cuts, substantial tax increases, campaign-finance revisions, an overhaul of the health-care system, a new program for financing college education, major welfare revisions and anti-crime measures.

Mr. Clinton's economic plan had wide public support after it was unveiled in February. But a steady erosion in that support now threatens the most politically challenging aspects of the plan, including a broad-based energy tax under assault from dozens of interest groups.

Wasmosy Wins Paraguay Election

By Don Podesta
Washington Post Service

ASUNCION, Paraguay — The candidate of Paraguay's long-time ruling Colorado Party, Juan Carlos Wasmosy, emerged Monday as the clear winner in the country's first multiparty, direct elections for a civilian president.

Mr. Wasmosy had claimed victory Sunday minutes after a television station broadcast an exit poll that showed him leading his nearest rival by 2 percentage points.

But other polls showed a different leader, and tabulations by the independent watchdog group SAKA were slowed when its phones lines went dead. Confusion reigned late into the night.

But SAKA reported Monday that Mr. Wasmosy had won more than 40 percent of the vote, a figure in line with the much slower official count. Domingo Laino of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party was second with nearly 33 percent and Guillermo Caballero Vargas third with 25 percent.

Party sources said Mr. Laino had accepted defeat, but was waiting until after a meeting with President Andres Rodriguez to announce his decision.

Mr. Caballero conceded defeat for his party, saying, "We have to accept the reality of the situation."

There were several reports of Colorado partisans harassing voters, and the loss of phone service to SAKA's computation center was suspected to be Colorado sabotage.

But as the government and SAKA figures came in, it became evident that the Colorados had won outright.

The Colorados, who had been split after a bruising primary that Mr. Wasmosy at first appeared to have lost, "were able to regroup

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Rabin May Revamp Cabinet to Appease Coalition Partner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin sought to defuse a coalition crisis Monday by proposing to reshuffle his cabinet, officials said.
 Mr. Rabin agreed to an ultimatum by the religious party Shas to remove Education Minister Shulamit Aloni, whom Shas accused of making anti-religious remarks. Army radio said Mrs. Aloni had agreed to switch to a newly created communications and culture portfolio, but Shas appeared cool to the idea.
 "I don't see a solution," said Interior Minister Aryeh Deri of Shas, whose resignation Sunday touched

off the crisis. "Most chances are my resignation will take effect," he said.
 Although the government faced no immediate danger of collapse if Shas withdrew from the coalition, Mr. Rabin's parliamentary majority could be reduced to two.
 Rabin aides, however, hoped a compromise could still be worked out before Mr. Deri's resignation took effect Tuesday evening.
 Mr. Rabin's spokesman, Gad Ben-Ari, said after Mr. Rabin had met with Mrs. Aloni. "We hope that the crisis is near an end."
 But some officials were less optimistic as Mr. Rabin met with members of Mrs. Aloni's leftist Meretz party followed by Shas.
 Mr. Rabin needs a religious party like Shas on his side if he is to push through any agreement reached with the Arabs at the Washington talks.
 Shas accuses Mrs. Aloni's criticism of the political influence of religiously orthodox Jewish groups widely over Israel's largely secular society. It also fears an erosion of support from its far-right backers if Mr. Rabin forges ahead with the return of captured Arab land.
 Officials said Energy Minister Amnon Rubinstein of Meretz would take Mrs. Aloni's job. The reshuffle would leave the number of Meretz cabinet posts unchanged at five.
 Mr. Deri, who is under police investigation on fraud charges while in the previous Likud government, would remain as interior minister.
 The departure of the six Shas legislators would give the Labor Party a slim majority of 61 seats supporting Rabin's government in the 120-seat legislature. But that includes five Arab lawmakers outside the coalition, leaving Mr. Rabin without the "Jewish majority" he feels is crucial for making concessions in peace talks with Palestinians.

CHINA: Doubts in U.S.

(Continued from page 1)
 visits had been made under the agreement. The Chinese Foreign Ministry said that it had allowed three visits to prisons.
 "China has all along strictly observed the memorandum of understanding prohibiting trade in prison labor products," the Foreign Ministry said. "The Chinese side has made careful inspection of the relevant factories and found no case of exporting prison labor products to the United States."
 In the first inspection, a U.S. diplomat was allowed to visit part of the Gold Horse Diesel Engine Factory last fall in the southwestern Chinese city of Kunming. The diplomat was allowed to see only a part of the factory, which is believed to be run by the Yunnan No. 1 Prison. The Chinese turned down requests to see other parts, and they have not yet permitted a return visit.
 In Shanghai, the Chinese permitted a diplomatic visit last year — before the agreement — to the Longdong Machinery Factory, which was suspected of using prison labor. But after the visit, evidence emerged that the prison factory in fact was across the street from the site shown by the Chinese. Local officials have not allowed a visit by diplomats to that building.
 Still, diplomats say Beijing is not openly flouting the agreement and that cooperation has improved noticeably in the last couple of months. They say that China is simply taking advantage of ambiguities in the agreement and interpreting its obligations narrowly, the kinds of things that countries often do to protect their interests.



United Nations personnel distributing election material from a van while under motion on a street in Phnom Penh on Monday.

CAMBODIA: Both Sides Are Fighting Against Free and Fair Elections

(Continued from page 1)
 dent that the attacks on FUNCINPEC have been carried out by SOC police and security officials," said Dennis McNamara, the UN human rights director in Cambodia, using the acronym for the State of Cambodia.
 Party members in the northwestern province of Siem Reap were visited in their office last week by a group of drunken, heavily armed government soldiers who threatened to kill them. When a UN human rights investigator went to investigate, he later told colleagues, he found himself with a grenade at his feet — as one soldier threatened to detonate it with his rifle.
 "There's a \$50,000 price on my head," said Ung Huot, a Cambodian businessman who has lived in Australia for years and who returned to direct the party's election campaign.
 "The state of Cambodia is creating the terror because they know that FUNCINPEC will win," said Ung Huot, who is so worried by the threat of assassination that he and his colleagues rarely venture beyond the high walls of the party's offices in Phnom Penh. "We must be very careful."
 Government officials have repeatedly denied any involvement in political violence or intimidation, although there is compelling evidence to suggest that they are not telling the truth.
 The Khmer Rouge insists that its troops would never harm a UN worker, an assertion that few here find persuasive, knowing the history of the Khmer Rouge. The rebels continue to insist that the well-documented genocide they carried out in Cambodia in the 1970s is a fiction.
 Yasushi Akashi of Japan, who directs the peacekeeping force, conceded recently: "We will certainly not have perfect, ideal conditions for free and fair elections. It may well be that conditions will worsen."

Japan Gets a Deal: A Safe Assignment For Cambodia Unit

By Paul Blustein
 Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Ever since a Japanese policeman serving with UN forces in Cambodia was killed by guerrillas last week, Tokyo has been pleading with UN authorities to ensure that other Japanese peacekeepers are kept out of danger. Monday night, Japanese officials were hearing signs of relief over an agreement that allayed some of their fears — but which may spark charges of favoritism.
 Under the accord, announced here first by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 41 Japanese election monitors scheduled to arrive in Cambodia on Sunday will be stationed in a relatively safe part of the country, the southern province of Takéo.
 The accord was negotiated in Phnom Penh by Keijiro Murata, Japan's home affairs minister, and Yasushi Akashi, head of the UN peacekeeping operation, who is himself a Japanese national.
 By reassuring Japanese that their compatriots serving as election monitors will face minimal risk, the pact appears to give the government a political boost against critics of its continued participation in the UN mission. The criticism intensified amid reports that Japanese policemen in Cambodia, complaining not only of danger but lack of proper food and water, were demanding to be sent home.
 But the agreement may stir accusations that Japanese election monitors are getting preferential treatment at the expense of those from

other countries, some of whom will have to serve in more dangerous provinces. Since July, 13 UN personnel have been killed and more than 40 wounded, a majority in attacks attributed to the Khmer Rouge.
 Mr. Akashi turned down on grounds that it would show too much favoritism and disrupt UN operations, a Japanese request to recall 70-odd Japanese policemen spread around Cambodia to the relative safety of Phnom Penh for a discussion on security.
 But UN officials apparently felt that they could offer Tokyo assurances about the election monitors, on the principle that monitors from all countries should be stationed near their own military forces. About 600 members of Japan's military, mostly engineers, have been reconstructing roads and bridges in Takéo province.
 Defense Minister Toshio Nakayama of Japan said he may order Japanese troops out of Cambodia if violence continues after UN-sponsored elections scheduled for May 23-26, Agence France-Presse reported.
 [In an unusual statement by one Asian leader about a fellow Asian government, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore, on a visit to Japan, warned that the withdrawal of Japanese peacekeepers would limit Japan's future international role, a role it has been trying to burnish in recent months. If it withdraws "then Japan will have decided not to play an international role in the future," Mr. Goh told a news conference.]
 Monday's developments underscore the doubts that have resurfaced in the past week about Japan's ability to find a role for itself in world affairs beyond the donation of money. Tokyo, which is hoping for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, has showcased the Cambodia operation as evidence of its intention to broaden Japan's international contributions, and it is resisting calls to withdraw its personnel. But it has been sent reeling by the killing last Tuesday of the 33-year-old policeman, Haruyuki Takata, the first Japanese official slain overseas in a military clash since World War II.

South Africa's 'Coloreds' Are Siding With Whites

By Paul Taylor
 Washington Post Service
CAPE TOWN — There are signs in South Africa where politics is not merely about black and white. This is one. Here, it is mainly about Coloreds — the word that South Africa's apartheid bureaucrats used to describe the brown-skinned people descended from a combination of European settlers, African natives and Asian slaves.
 Long mistreated as a race of stepchildren, trapped between white culture and black oppression, these people of mixed race are suddenly courted as a swing constituency in South Africa's first post-apartheid election, which is expected within a year.
 The group that became known under apartheid as Coloreds came into existence when sailors from Holland settled here in 1652 and had children with native women. Today, polls indicate that more than 70 percent of them favor the incumbent National Party — the same party that, under the apartheid system of racial separation, had spent the last half-century disenfranchising them, seizing their land, destroying their homes, forcibly moving them out of white areas and running pencils through their hair to see whether the lighter-skinned among them might qualify for jobs reserved for whites.
 "It's mind-boggling," said Joe Marks, a fruit and vegetable hawker and a longtime anti-apartheid figure among South Africa's 3.3 million Coloreds. "But the reality on the ground is that Coloreds fear black rule more than they hate white oppression."
 In reality, their vote is not likely to swing the coming election. While they are the largest group here in the prosperous Western Cape, they make up just under 10 percent of the national population, and their electoral value is more symbolic than numerical.
 To the white-dominated National Party, desperate to wipe its moral ledgers clean of the stain of apartheid, they represent its best chance to survive in the new South Africa, where whites will have only 15 percent of the vote.
 For the black-dominated African National Congress, on the other hand, support from mixed-race voters would flesh out its often-stated, but so far electorally untested, commitment to nonracial ideals.

Mr. Marks himself recently left the ANC, charging that it was autocratic and had not convincingly renounced the use of violence, and joined the Democratic Party, which has been a leading voice for pluralism and civil liberties but only a minor force in national politics.
 Most mixed-race political leaders, however, have opted to join the white-dominated National Party. On the surface it may seem an apostasy, but there are a couple of ready explanations.
 One is cultural: Most of South Africa's Coloreds share a language (Afrikaans) and a religion (Dutch Reformed) with the Afrikaner people, the descendants of Dutch, German and French settlers who created the National Party.
 Another is economic: The median income of mixed-race families is roughly one-third that of whites, but twice that of blacks. Like people the world over who occupy an economic rung above the bottom one, they would prefer to identify with those just above them, rather than those just below them.

CORRECT: Free-Speech Feud

(Continued from page 1)
 high-rise dormitories whose physical placement creates an echo chamber effect, making outside noise easy to hear inside.
 That evening, a dozen members of black sorority were out celebrating Founders Day, singing songs and having fun, they said.
 The noise reverberated into Mr. Jacobowitz's open window, and he leaned out to complain.
 "Shut up, you water buffalo!" he shouted. "If you're looking for a party, there's a zoo a mile from here."
 The sorority women were angered by what they heard. They told campus police the words "bitch" and "nigger" were shouted, too, although they could not say where those comments came from.
 Mr. Jacobowitz was easy enough to find. When campus police arrived, he readily admitted to the "water-buffalo" comment.
 "I volunteered to talk because I didn't do anything wrong," said Mr. Jacobowitz, who looks the part of a freshman. Outfitted in a T-shirt and a baseball cap, he lives in an extraordinarily messy dorm room. "This had nothing to do with their skin. It had to do with the noise they were making."
 Then why use the phrase "water buffalo?"
 "I don't know why it popped into my head," he said. "They were stomping and making a 'woo, woo' noise. It seemed to describe what they were doing."
 His defenders have also noted that Mr. Jacobowitz attended a Jewish day school where the Hebrew word for water oxen, *behemah*, was sometimes tossed around as a mild insult.
 "It is said Jew to Jew," Mr. Jacobowitz said. "Nobody takes any offense." In that context, the word means "a thoughtless person" or a "fool."
 But none of these explanations impressed the campus official assigned to enforce Penn's code of conduct on racial harassment.
 After being interviewed twice by campus police, Mr. Jacobowitz was summoned in January to meet with Robin Reed, an official who investigates allegations of racial harassment. She asked Mr. Jacobowitz whether he had "racist thoughts" when he made his "water-buffalo" comment. He firmly denied having such thoughts, and gave his explanation.
 In a March 22 letter, however, Mr. Reed sided with the sorority women. She informed Mr. Jacobowitz that there were reasonable grounds to believe he had violated university policy. To settle the matter, he would have to agree to write a letter of apology in which he acknowledged his "inappropriate behavior," be put on probation in his dormitory, and have a letter put in his student file noting a "violation of the code of conduct on racial harassment."
 Mr. Jacobowitz refused to sign the settlement letter, and instead demanded a hearing before a panel of students and faculty.
 "I was willing to apologize for calling them 'water buffalo,'" he said, "but not for racial harassment."

BUSHMAN: Harsh Transition

(Continued from page 1)
 the Bushman population as trackers, base personnel and hangers-on.
 When South Africa withdrew, the Bushmen were so terrified the new black government would punish them as collaborators that about 3,000 followed their sponsors home to South Africa.
 In fact, the government now headed by the former rebel leader, Sam Nujoma, has cooperated with international donors in devising programs to help the Bushmen, despite complaints from other tribes. But the Bushmen still do not feel welcomed by their countrymen.
 "They say we like too much the white," said Chief Kippi George, the hereditary leader of the 3,700 Bushmen who remain in the Captivi Strip. The chief returns the hostility. He is also the tribal leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, an opposition political front that regards the black rulers of Namibia as communists.
 Robert Mahindi, 23, a Bushman who grew up on an army base, said for the next generation the old ways would be memories. A novice teacher now, Mr. Mahindi surveyed his classroom of first-graders at the new Chief Kippi George School outside Bagani.
 "Some will be sent to university or college," he predicted. "Some will look for work and move away. Some will want to go to America. Maybe some will come back to teach their own people."
 When they grow up, he is asked, will they be Bushmen, or Namibians?
 "They will be Namibians, without a doubt," he answered.

Spokesman Quits Posts In Athens Government

ATHENS — The government spokesman, Andreas Andreopoulos, resigned from that post and as a minister of state Monday, apparently over a disagreement about government policy toward two state-run television networks.
 The reasons for his resignation were not made public, but Mr. Andreopoulos has sought a re-election in government control over the networks, whose popularity has been plummeting since the state television and radio monopoly was abolished in the late 1980s.

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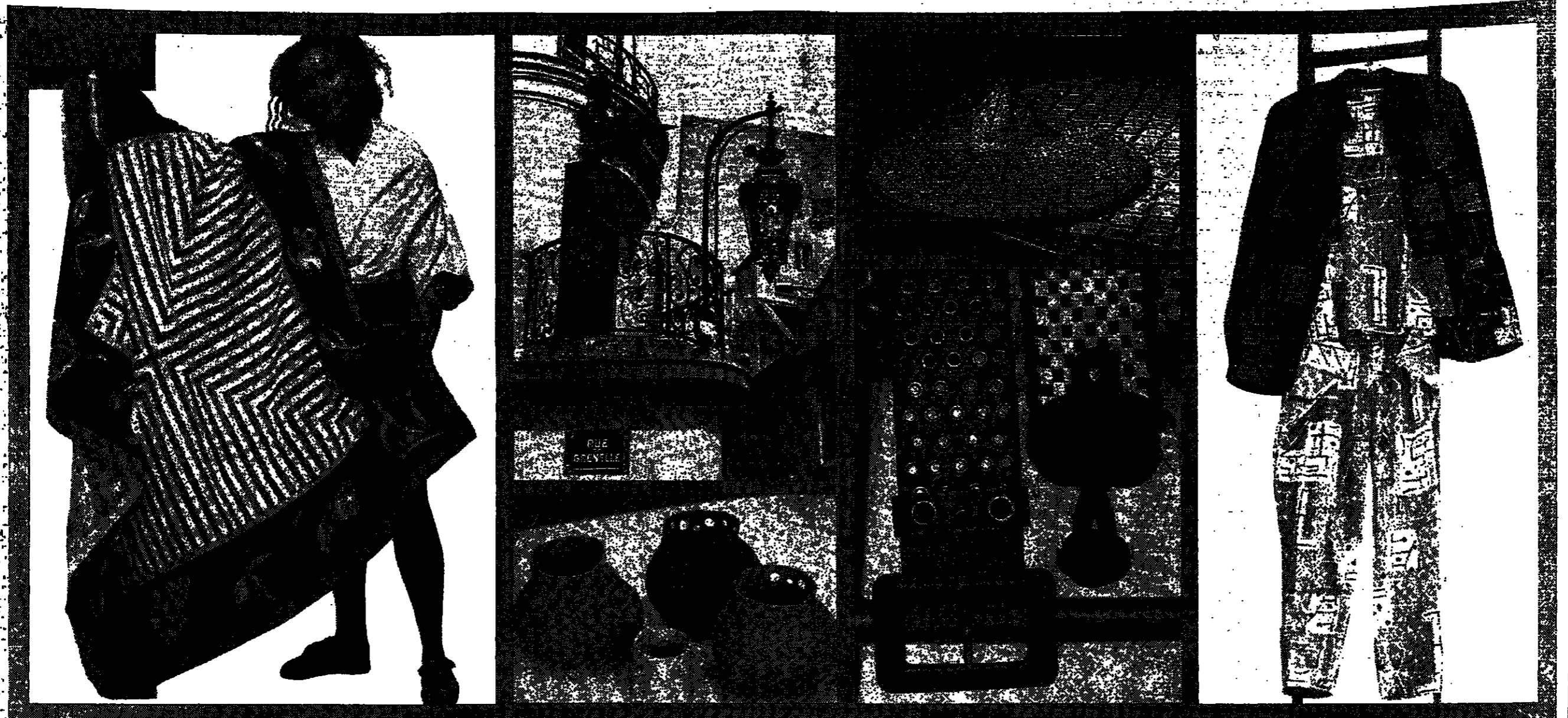
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JAVICO 130



Shopping on Paris's Left Bank, clockwise from left: a towel at Hilton McConico; fashionable Rue de Grenelle; a hat in the Conran Shop; pants and tops at Plantation; belts at YSL's Variation, and latex pots at Conran.

On Paris's Left Bank, Shoppers Storm Latest Shopping Ramparts

PARIS — Princess Diana's May shopping trip to Paris trod a familiar beat: upscale, Right Bank, Chanel, Hermès, Avenue Montaigne, Faubourg-Saint-Honoré.

mood of the 1990s, that design for the home is now the real draw. The Conran Shop, 117 Rue du Bac, in the 7th arrondissement, is so mobbed on weekends that you can hardly take in the airy space.

colors of pink and black, inspired, says McConico, by the pink tuxedo of Elvis Presley. "It's a shop with only my designs," he says.

the cheery painted-wood surroundings are simple clothes at medium prices — gingham-check pants, stretch jeans and moccasin shoes in fruity suede, all at around 1,400 francs.

shop in February for the second line Variations, 9 Rue de Grenelle. A lunchtime crowd of working women snags up safari tunics at 2,600 francs, sturdy belts with metal eyelets at 530 francs and brocade jackets for evening at 2,890 francs.

ing right at the far end, you will find the boutique of the former model Gemilla Lindblad with appealing ethnic accessories.

STYLE MAKERS

The Rave Heads

A WHIFF OF CAFFEINE

New York Times Service

DEER PARK, New York — It's 10 P. M. at a Deer Park 7-Eleven, and the rave boys wander in for supplies: five jars of Vicks VapoRub, three asthma inhalers and what seems like the entire contents of the Hostess cupcake stand.

County, and a former gay disco known on Fridays — rave nights — as Caffeine.

and warehouses; one was even held under a Belt Parkway overpass in Brooklyn. Then, as a boy in a gas mask at Caffeine explains, "the cops came, like, forever."

doesn't make you be the same boring person." Here, the club populations of Long Island unite like warring clans. Before Caffeine, there were

town, a co-owner and promoter, explains the draw: "An underground is a weekend; a club lasts for years."

Amy hair, "compared to boring life." In Warehouse B, a back room lined with carnival games and a case of scorpions, a techno nostalgia night is under way.

On the main floor, the raving Vicks on their faces (it enhances the high) and, at the edges, the "spectators" the ones who have accessories but not the "total body spirit."

unimpressed. It is cold. They had thought the scene would be warmer. "But," Laura says, "what are you gonna do? Like, sit behind the high school drinking beers?"

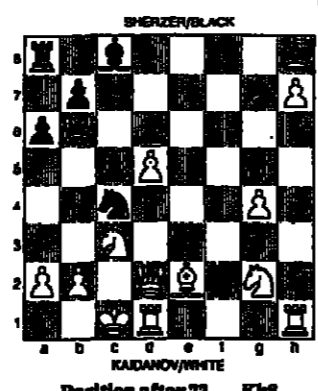
Except that it could be anytime on Long Island. Change the cars, the slang, the preferred drugs, and you still have local kids dressing up for an event that began "in the city" and moved out — some gender-bending ritual that is so "totally free compared to boring life" that no one notices it's an expertly staged imitation.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Hudson International Tournament, staged April 13 to 23 at the Pace University Campus Center in Pleasantville, New York, was won by the 25-year-old Latvian grandmaster L. Aleksandr Shabalov.

age. For example, 23 ... h6 24 Bd4 hg 25 B7 Kh7 26 Bg6 Kh6 27 fg Kg5 28 Rg7 will win for White.



Position after 22... Kf6 followed 27 Qb6 Kf7 28 Qh7 Kf6 29 Qe7 Kg6 30 Rg5 Kh6 31 Qg7 mate. But also after 26 ... Nd2 27 Nb6 Re2 28 Na8, Shezzer had no way of putting up a fight, 28 ... Bg4 meaning nothing after 29 Rg5. Thus, he gave up.

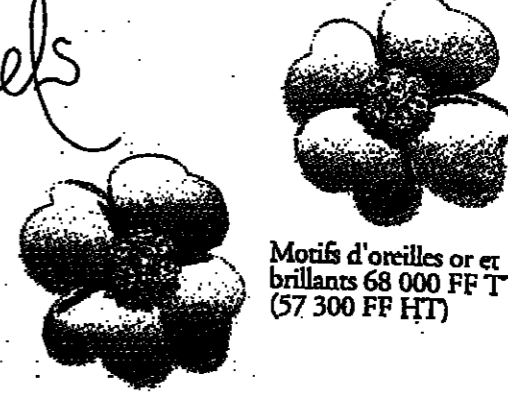
Table with chess notation: White: Kf7, Bg5, Rg5, Qe7, Nd2, Nc3, Bc2, Bc1, Rb1, Rb2, Rb3, Rb4, Rb5, Rb6, Rb7, Rb8, Rb9, Rb0. Black: Kf7, Bg5, Rg5, Qe7, Nd2, Nc3, Bc2, Bc1, Rb1, Rb2, Rb3, Rb4, Rb5, Rb6, Rb7, Rb8, Rb9, Rb0.

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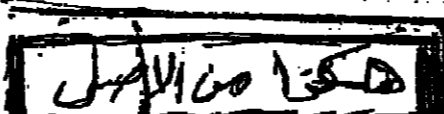
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For Freedom in China

If it wanted to, America could exert more leverage over Chinese human rights practices than any other country in the world. The hard currency that Beijing earns through its \$18 billion trade surplus with the United States is a key ingredient in China's development strategy. During the presidential campaign, Bill Clinton justly criticized the Bush administration for refusing to use this leverage. In the next few weeks the Clinton administration must come up with its own formula for renewing China's trade privileges with the United States. By carefully linking China's privileges to achievable human rights objectives, Washington could encourage reform-minded forces in the world's biggest dictatorship. China is both a great power and an international outlaw. It has nuclear weapons and more than a fifth of the world's people. American foreign policy sometimes depends on China's vote in the United Nations Security Council and its willingness to lean on regional allies from Phnom Penh to Pyongyang. But China also brings tramples on internationally recognized human rights, lowers export costs through prison labor, sells weapons in violation of international proliferation agreements and regularly breaks its word to Washington. China's Leninist rulers, now in the early throes of a succession crisis, are not going to take huge political risks at home to satisfy American sensibilities. But neither will they lightly jeopardize their development plans. Rising living standards, they well know, are their best insurance against the kind of collapse that ended Communist rule in Europe. They want and need American trade. Some free traders argue that prosperity

alone will bring political freedom to China, but that seems wishful. There is no harm in trying to give freedom an assist. Last month Representative Nancy Pelosi and Senator George Mitchell introduced legislation that would extend China's trading privileges for a year but would make further renewal depend on Beijing meeting four specific human rights conditions and making "overall significant progress" in several other areas. Failure to meet these terms would trigger high tariffs on Chinese government exports; private sector goods would still be admitted on favorable terms. The White House must make its own proposal on China trade by June 4. It should be tough enough to persuade Congress to drop the legislative approach and let Washington speak with a unified voice. It should include only human rights conditions — proliferation and trade grievances can be better addressed through other channels — and should allow some flexibility of interpretation. The idea is to push for maximum progress in China, not to force an end to trade. At a minimum, the administration should require an accounting for all political prisoners. Red Cross visits to prisons and free emigration for those with family members abroad, facing religious or political persecution or having other valid claims. The infuriating indifference of the Bush administration to human rights drew Congress into the China trade issue. But while the White House sought too little from Beijing, Congress sought too much. This year's congressional bill is more carefully drafted. If Mr. Clinton will live up to his rhetoric on American values, he could do better still.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

First Check the Facts

Saddam Hussein, having outlasted his nemesis George Bush in power, apparently sought to reap the further revenge of killing him. Such, anyway, is the presumption that flows from the weekend disclosure by The Washington Post that the Iraqi dictator sought to have the former American president assassinated on his recent trip to Kuwait. Protected by the U.S. Secret Service as well as by Kuwaiti authorities, Mr. Bush had chosen the second anniversary of the victory of the Gulf War coalition to visit Kuwait as a private citizen. Saddam Hussein, perhaps, thought to turn the event to his own purposes by going after an American leader who had sought, in and after the war, to end his rule. In his view, with Iraq still being isolated, punished and policed by American-supported United Nations resolutions, the war is far from over. That there was some sort of plot to kill Mr. Bush is the burden of the accusation made by the Kuwaitis, who have arrested 16 suspects, reported on some of their equipment and preparations and charged them in a conspiracy. The companion allegation that this plot was directed by the government of Saddam Hussein is of another order — one requiring a separate, definitive

standard of proof that so far, according to the Clinton administration, has not been met. As would be required in any situation where grave affairs of state hinged on accounts of a foreign government with its own interests to serve, the United States has already dispatched some of its own investigators to Kuwait. Any conclusive American judgment of this affair must necessarily rest on American analysis. There is the unavoidable matter of a response — a response extending beyond current American pressure on Saddam Hussein. State-sponsored terrorism is particularly reprehensible and dangerous in this case, given the resources that Iraq, which has long been on the official U.S. list of states sponsoring terrorism, has at its disposal. Whoever planned whatever was laid on in Kuwait conceivably did so expecting that the Americans would be twice frustrated: by the difficulty of pinning the blame on Iraq in a way that would hold up to the expected close American and international scrutiny, and by President Bill Clinton's presumed reluctance to take on a new challenge at a moment when he was already preoccupied by Bosnia. The facts, however, must be pursued. When they are in hand, it will be time enough to decide what to do next.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Improving the Schools

When the Education Reform Act got the royal assent in 1988, Britain's schools embarked on a path that certain American reformers wistfully dream about. The Thatcher government, after years of hand-wringing and countless white papers on dropout rates and unskilled workers, passed a sweeping law. Among other things, it sought to impose a more rigorous national curriculum and instituted national examinations for 7-, 11- and 14-year-olds. All this in addition to the well-known exit exam. More than four years later, one teachers' union has voted to boycott the tests, others are expected to, and a besieged education secretary finds himself trying to salvage elements of a reform that was intended to raise Britain to a higher European standard. "In Germany, children are taught and tested for over 1,200 hours a year whereas British children are taught for 850 hours a year and would remain untested if some teacher unions had their way," a Conservative member of Parliament has lamented. Teachers gripe about the prescriptive curriculum. The original intention was to keep the reforms basic, centered around the three R's, but the civil servants at the Department of Education overreached — the 10-subject curriculum has been criticized as a "jumble of Byzantine complexity." The government has been forced to retreat over the years, especially on the tests, which almost everyone concedes are cumbersome and written with too many purposes in mind — to both assess students' progress and to compare schools' performance. In recent years the government has backed off, and children have never had to take the whole 10-subject battery of tests. (The tests are intense, though: 14-year-olds are required to answer compulsory questions on Shakespeare's plays, classic short stories and poems, for example.) Still, teachers resent the time it takes to administer and grade the essays and other complicated assessments, saying it has increased work loads by 25 percent. It took classes up to four weeks to conduct tests for 7-year-olds in 1991, by one account. The constraints and resentments have led to a serious labor dispute that the government appears to be losing — court

appeals thus far have supported the teachers' right to boycott. Britain is bracing for disarray in the classroom at year's end, and contemplating revisions to the labor laws. The United States is not moving nearly so precipitately as Britain did toward national examinations — and it won't. The entrenched traditions of local control and federalism ensure a different outcome in America. But the British experience nevertheless holds some lessons for all those who would like to see more rigorous tests tied to curriculum standards. Among the more obvious is the warning of one British union leader who said that "educational change brought about by force and without the professional support of teachers is unlikely to be effective." That is something to keep well in mind as many American states prepare for higher-stakes testing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Merely Private Freedom

You favor gay rights. You also have young children. Are you indifferent to their ultimate sexual orientation, or do you wish them to grow up to be heterosexual? You can be honest. This is a secret ballot. Freedom — the ability to conduct private acts without harassment or molestation — of course. But the homosexual movement in America demands much more: not toleration but public legitimization of homosexuality — through such public institutions as gay marriage and gay school curricula — as the moral equivalent of heterosexualia. Now that is a very tall ideological order, a demand, in fact, to reorder a nation's social and moral structures. And that, most Americans are not prepared to accept, although fewer will say so for fear of being vilified as homophobic. They respect freedom of private conduct, but they will not accept demands for the public legitimization of a lifestyle that they would never in good conscience wish upon their children.

— Charles Krauthammer, commenting in a syndicated column.

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Bosnia in Color: Television as a Goad of Government

By Michael R. Beschloss

WASHINGTON — Recent experience suggests that the genocidal war in Bosnia will be the latest example of an overseas crisis in which haunting television pictures arouse the American people to demand that their government do something. If television did not exist, such public pressure on President Bill Clinton might not be growing. Looking back, one can suspect that satellite and video pictures of Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen in 1943 and 1944 would have moved Franklin Roosevelt, with his preternatural sensitivity to mass opinion, toward expanding U.S. war aims to include the destruction of Nazi concentration camps and the transport lanes that served them. The new images from Bosnia demonstrate how television rewards crisis management over crisis prevention. Had George Bush used U.S. political and military power to avert the tragedy in Central Europe, he would have had a difficult time overcoming American resistance to the notion of using force for abstract aims in a land few people know. Prompted and abetted by the television pictures, Bill Clinton will have an easier time explaining why he is acting, if he does, but will suffer the problems attached to making up for lost time. In the world of 1993, it is difficult to imagine the age when television did not occupy so central a place in the U.S. foreign policy process. As recently as 1962, European genocide would not have been so easily grasped on the American mind. Pictures of overseas events were aired at least one day after they occurred. Telstar, the primitive first communications satellite, had only just been launched. Sixteen-minute black-and-white film had to be developed, edited and flown to the United States, where it was hastily cut to fit into 11½ minutes of black-and-white evening news. The process was so rushed that viewers sometimes saw water marks and strands of human hair on the film.

In that era, a president of the United States carried far greater influence over public information about foreign events. Consider the effect of television on the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962. Of that episode, John Kennedy's secretary of defense, Robert McNamara, could say, "I don't think I turned on a television set during the whole two weeks of that crisis." It is doubtful that his Bush

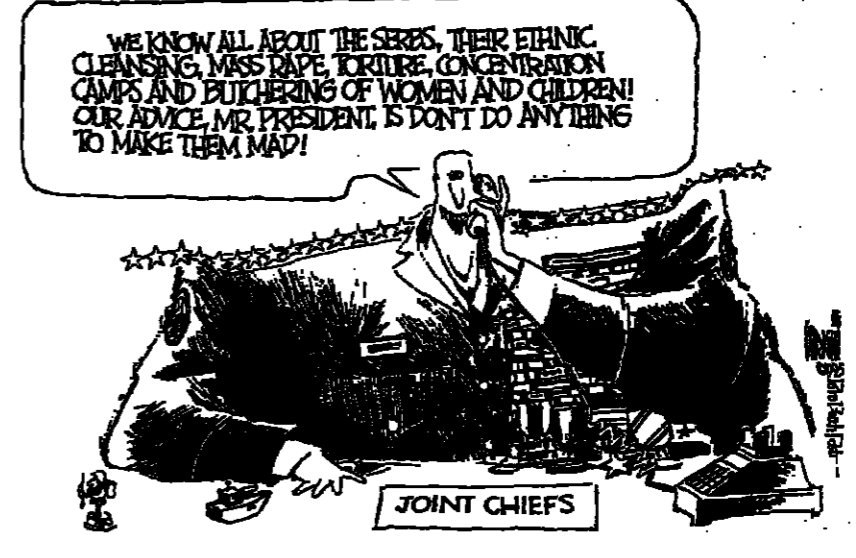
administration counterpart, Dick Cheney, would say the same thing of the Gulf War. Had the missile crisis occurred in the environment of the 1990s, a commercial satellite might have discovered the missiles at roughly the same time the CIA did. The news might have been revealed in a CNN special report, including tape of President Kennedy's assurances and pictures of the missiles. On that report and on "Nightline" that evening, angry senators and congressmen would have demanded to know why Mr. Kennedy had kept the Soviet outrage a secret from Americans, and called on him to fulfill his pledge by bombing the missile sites immediately. We now know that had he done so, the act could have led quickly to nuclear war. Instead, benefiting from life in 1962, Mr. Kennedy had six days during which the public was ignorant of the missiles to secretly convene his advisers, deliberate about the matter in quiet and then reveal the problem himself, in his own words, in a way designed to quell hysteria and gain support for his plan of action. President Lyndon Johnson presumed that color film of the carnage of Vietnam, aired night after night on newly 30-minute, newly all-color evening news broadcasts, which were gaining more and more millions of viewers, caused Americans to lose their stomach for the war. In 1968 he told the National Association of Broadcasters: "Historians must only guess at the effect that television would have had during earlier conflicts over the future of the nation: during the Korean War, for example, at the time when our forces were pushed back there to Pusan — or when our men were slugging it out in Europe, or when most of our Air Force was shot down on that day in June 1942 off Australia."

Mr. Johnson's "wisdom" was later cited by President Ronald Reagan and his advisers while they sought to ensure that military action in Grenada and Libya was as brief and bloodless (at least on the American side) as possible, and by George Bush and his aides when they did the same thing in Panama, the Gulf and Somalia. Yet, as the scholar Michael Mandelbaum has argued, it is equally plausible that pictures

of Americans fighting and dying in Vietnam promoted support for the war by inspiring "the determination to see the way through to a successful conclusion, in order to give meaning to those sacrifices." Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 showed how far television had come from the epoch of 1962. Had Mr. Bush wished to follow Mr. Kennedy's example of secret deliberations in quiet, he would have been badly frustrated. Even at a time when the Cold War was ending, the Gulf crisis was the story of the year and it monopolized the airwaves. Richard N. Haass of the Bush National Security Council staff recalled: "We didn't have six minutes in some ways to contemplate the invasion of Kuwait, and certainly not six hours or six days, if you'll look at the night when we first found out about it and then at every breaking point since then. Paul Wolfowitz, undersecretary of defense in the Bush administration, noted that Saddam's assault was "the first time in history that we had live coverage of a surprise attack." In the modern age, television can generate

pressures on American presidents for foreign intervention or for staying out of a crisis, but it also offers a superior weapon for framing issues and selling White House policy. At the same time, it amplifies public opposition — which, although most presidents forget it, can improve and strengthen their approach to foreign affairs. If President Clinton does not act in Central Europe, he will have to struggle against those television pictures. If he intervenes, it would be one of the cardinal ironies of this moment, if the resulting scene showed the president brooding in the White House, LBJ-style, about strategies to ensure that television does not draw thousands of college students to the Mall, the Ellipse and the Pentagon to fan opposition to his policies or demand premature extrication from the conflict.

The writer, a historian, is author most recently with Strobe Talbot, of "At the Highest Levels." This column was adapted by The Washington Post from a forthcoming report for the Annenberg Washington Program, "Presidents, Television and Foreign Crises."



But Look Again, American Viewers Aren't Clamoring for Action

By Walter Goodman

NEW YORK — Most of the mauling criticism committed on the subject of television imagery have focused hard on its power to influence policy. It was assumed that the impact of the stunning scenes from China, Romania, Somalia, Los Angeles and many millions of Americans must make itself felt in pressure on Washington to do something decisive to relieve the victims and punish the perpetrators. Whether that should be a source of satisfaction or concern was less obvious. For a year the "images of horror," as they were described on a recent interview program, have come from Bosnia: kids shells in a nonstop assault; children dying, women raped, villages ravaged, cities blasted, with, as someone else said, not too originally, "the whole world watching."

Network correspondents like Peter Jennings of ABC and Bob Si-

mon of CBS added their own indignation to the nightly displays of ethnic cleansing. The coverage has amounted to a prolonged plea that something be done and a refrain to those who were failing to do it. If the power of the television image were as irresistible as it is sometimes assumed to be by the American media's professional observers, the nation would by now have been roaring for intervention. Instead Americans remain chary about rushing to the rescue. Whatever one's opinion about what should already have been done or must be done, the resistance is a sign that the image is not all-powerful, that viewers are not just sponges for the tube's outpourings of emotion. Why the resistance? Why isn't revulsion against the brutality on show

making itself felt in Congress and the White House? Can it be that soft-hearted America is hardening, that the pictures of this year's troubles of Muslims in Bosnia are less moving than last year's pictures from Somalia, and that next year's pictures from some other disaster spot on a disastrophone globe will be less moving still? Is it simply a case of producers' need to add ever more punch to their product to achieve the same level of kick in television junkies? Or is it that other images will not go away? There is Vietnam, of course, even though Americans have been accused of having no historical memory. But much more recently the tube was taken up with America's actions in Somalia and Iraq. Television occupied in celebrating both as grand efforts in a noble

tradition, and they were widely supported around the country. But Iraq remains troublesome, Kuwait shows no hint of reform and Somalia's future is anybody's guess. People may be wondering why the late Yugoslavia should prove more amenable to virtuous intervention than those that are attached to foreign adventures, that the famous neo world order is neither new nor orderly, and that although the United States, as the commentators keep reminding them, is now the sole superpower, it cannot handle every nation or tribe or group bent on slaughter. Be that as it may, much of the television audience has evidently concluded that the appalling images that demand instant action tell little about the price of specific actions or their consequences. That is not a bad lesson in a democracy.

The New York Times

Anger in America: Violence, Yes, but Scarcely Any Terrorism

By Thomas Powers

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vermont — Americans worried that terrorism is about to join the catalog of national ills ought to reflect on March 6, 1970. In New York City on that day, in the basement of a townhouse on a pleasant, tree-lined street in Greenwich Village, two men and a woman in their 20s took the first step in what they hoped would be a campaign of relentless and merciless urban terrorism. Repeated attacks, they hoped, would spark a law-and-order backlash leading in turn to revolution, violent overthrow of the federal government and imposition of a Communist dictatorship that would end capitalism and root out bourgeois faith in private property, the Bill of Rights and democracy by majority rule. What was the plan, anyhow. That the aspirant terrorists actually did that morning was to assemble a bundle of dynamite sticks, wrap them in duct tape, and attach a detonator wired to a cheap alarm clock. At the appointed hour the bomb would explode and the United States, first to know would be the heir of corporate America as they lurked through Grand

Central Station to catch the 5:10 P.M. commuter train to Connecticut. One can easily imagine what a bomb would do in such a crowd. If all had gone according to plan, the date would be fixed in the national memory. But fate, luck, divine providence, plain ignorance of things technical — in short, the wrong wire — intervened. The bomb killed the young woman, assembling it with such violence that she had to be identified by the tip of a finger. Her two companions died as well. The rest of the group, known as the Weathermen faction of the Students for a Democratic Society, disappeared into hiding and their plan for terrorism leading to revolution ended on its first day. But elsewhere in the world at the same time events unfolded far differently. In Northern Ireland the Irish Republican Army had already begun a campaign to drive the British out; Germany lived in fear of the kidnappers and assassins known as the Baader-Meinhof gang; Italian radicals were organizing the Red Brigades; the Red Army Faction in Japan would soon be killing members who failed tests of ideological purity, and in the Middle East, Palestinian extremists had commenced a program of aircraft hijackings and wholesale attacks on civilians. Terrorist groups tend to be self-absorbed, making it all the more difficult to explain the global phenomenon of like-minded, mostly young, mostly middle-class, mostly Marxist-Leninist killers that emerged in the late '60s and early '70s. Also common to the first groups was a quixotic impracticality — their means were hopelessly unequal to their goals — and a tendency, encouraged by failure, to turn their ferocity upon themselves. The Weathermen endured a miserable few years of underground fear and reeducation before most of them renounced, one by one, to pay a modest debt to society for old crimes and then take up professional roles as lawyers and teachers. No country has been less often invaded or longer at peace than the United States, where most citizens have never shouldered arms or even seen an army in the field. The national and ethnic tensions of Europe and the Middle East are fully matched by American racial animosities, but the latter have never generated the same level of clandestine violence with a political purpose. But of violence itself there is plenty. Few countries, and none called modern or industrialized, can match the sheer level of violence in the United States, where 24,000 homicides are recorded annually. The St. Valentine's Day Massacre in Chicago during bootlegging days, when the execution of seven men in a parking garage shocked the world,

is now repeated almost weekly in America's inner cities. Some of this violence has been imported from Latin countries, where men of power routinely travel in armored cars and employ bodyguards with submachine guns. But gun violence is as American as apple pie. It is clandestine political violence that has never taken root in the United States. Puerto Rican nationalists perhaps came closest in the 1940s and '50s, with an unsuccessful attack on President Harry Truman and a brief burst of machine-gun fire in the U.S. Congress. Much more typical were the efforts of the Weathermen, who succeeded only in killing three of their own, and yet more isolated acts of terror — a bomb detonated in a crowd of police in Chicago in 1886, a devastating blast on Wall Street in 1929, which killed passersby when a bomb, never claimed, went off without warning. Police speculated that the bomber and his allies, if any, were destroyed in the blast. These outbreaks, lethal as they were, probably made less of an impression on the nation's consciousness than the series of mostly harmless bombs set throughout New York in the 1950s by George Metesky, known as the Mad Bomber. His purpose, confessed after he was caught, was to protest callous treatment by Consolidated Edison 20 years earlier. The bombing of the World Trade Center in New York on Feb. 26, killing six, prompted the latest round of fears that terrorism was about to plunge the United States into a violent nightmare. Similar fears swept the country

twice before — during the Gulf War in early 1991, when authorities worried that Iraqi agents would blow up nuclear reactors and poison city water supplies; and in the late 1980s, when Americans crossed Europe off their vacation lists for fear of Islamic terrorists seeking vengeance for the accidental downing of an Iranian passenger plane by a U.S. warship. Inevitably as prudent caution requires the authorities to treat all threats seriously, the Americans ought to remember March 6, 1970, when a misplaced wire ended three young lives and a campaign of terrorism before it began. Terror never wins wars, but only keeps causes alive by what anarchists — the original bewildered mad bombers of popular culture — used to call "the propaganda of the deed."

The prosaic truth is that the United States offers an alternative to the hardships of life underground in political war against the system: Polis, press agents and political action committees get results where bombs only get attention. It was anger, not the conviction that they knew how to change the world, that brought the Weathermen to their basement bomb factory in Greenwich Village, and although survivors have been too proud to confess the fact, it was anger that died there.

The writer won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of a 1970 terrorist bombing incident; his most recent book is "Heisenberg's War: The Secret History of the German Bomb." He contributes this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Rising in Orissa

CALCUTTA — The disturbances in Orissa seem to be assuming a more serious aspect. Some news has been received, but it is very vague. It is stated that the Rajah's palace is surrounded by Bhuiya insurgents, variously estimated from 5,000 to 15,000. The police force under the control of political agents consists only of 400 men with four European officers. Reinforcements have been applied for. It is probable that the rising will not be suppressed without some bloodshed.

1918: Armed Red Cross

LONDON — A correspondent tells of the departure of the American Red Cross Mission from Jassy, Roumania. Every man was armed with a revolver. Ample supplies of rifles, machine-guns and ammunition were in the train's baggage wagon. This was probably the first time a Red Cross unit travelled under arms. Reports on the whereabouts of the Ger-

mans varied greatly, but it was clear they were within 30 or 60 miles of Odessa and that advance parties might be encountered. Most of the passengers were officers and privates of the French Military Mission, and it is hardly to be expected that any distinction would be made in favor of a few American Red Cross uniforms.

1943: Stranded Troops

TUNIS — [From our New York edition.] Virtually half the Axis forces in Tunisia were abandoned by their officers and left without supplies, ammunition or a plan of escape after the British and Americans smashed the defenses guarding Tunis and Bizerte. That is why thousands of prisoners are now in British hands, some of them having surrendered in wholesale lots, according to a ranking British officer. The fact that few high German officers were taken prisoner shows that great numbers of troops, both Italian and German, found themselves stranded.

OPINION

Milosevic's Pretense Deserves a Muscular Response

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The seeming irritation of Serbian headquarters in Belgrade with its Serbian troops and politicians within Bosnia is a snare. Slobodan Milosevic's announced embargo of war supplies to his "ethnic cleansers" is a delusion.

How gullible can we Westerners be? Serbia's purpose is to enable its militia within Bosnia to drive out or kill the Muslim population. To accomplish this without inviting air attacks on Belgrade power plants, Mr. Milosevic must pretend to dissociate his nation from its frontline fighters.

He is fully aware that tactical air strikes on Serbian artillery positions and supply lines within Bosnia would soon escalate, as Senator Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, predicts, to strategic bombing of the source of ammo, gasoline and field rations within Serbia.

The publicized imminence of those strikes was the cause of Mr. Milosevic's amazing overnight conversion to apparent peacemaker. He announced to East and West: I'm on your side, don't hold me responsible for the continuing conquest I set in train.

That called for an elaborate charade of a rift. He directed his chief Bosnian Serb stooge to buy two weeks of war-making by signing a meaningless peace agreement; he made a great show of lecturing the Bosnian Serb leadership to ratify it; he posed as being furious when they stalled some more with a phony referendum.

Now he is providing European leaders (who wish the Serbs would win the damn war and get it over with) with a new excuse for inaction: an unsupervised "embargo" of supplies to his Serbs in Bosnia, excepting only food and medicine — and, on the sly, whatever spare parts and ammunition they need.

Naturally, David Owen, the world's most available television interviewee, buys this notion of a rift and all but embraces this war criminal as a new hero. Prime Minister John Major of Britain — "Mr.

Wobbly" — falls for the Serbian rift trick as well, giving the well-stocked Serbian gunners another week or two or three to get more killing in.

What makes this fake embargo so clever is that it is aimed not only at delaying the air strikes but also at extending another embargo — the one imposed by the United Nations on aid to Bosnians who want to defend themselves.

In his most unremarked strategic mistake, Secretary of State James Baker long ago handcuffed U.S. policy to the will of the UN Security Council; a State Department spokesman informs me that the United States "would become a pariah nation" if it now unilaterally decided to arm the Bosnians.

We are stuck with the Baker embargo until the Security Council rescinds it. The U.S. veto is useless, and America is dependent on persuasion of four nations that want Bosnians to surrender.

Mr. Baker's successor Warren Christopher has shown himself to be a limp noodle of a persuader. He did not dare point out to Moscow that rejection of U.S. partnership would erode support for Russian reform; to Bonn and Paris that it would preclude the pullout of American forces from Europe; to London that in the next Falklands-type episode Washington will need a few months to think things over. (Mr. Christopher at least wore a

jacket and tie to his weekend White House meeting with the president, the opening of which was televised. President Bill Clinton, denied the use of Camp David by his severe allergies, chose to discuss allied reaction to a military response to genocide in a polo shirt. However unintended, the sporty attire in the Roosevelt Room presented a picture of casual unconcern.)

This is the week that is. Two weeks ago the new young chief executive appeared deliberate, which was good; last week he began to appear indecisive, which was not good; this week, if he allows himself to be dithered by Mr. Milosevic and rattled by the polls, he would appear weak, which would not only be bad for him but dangerous for peace and human rights in the world.

Mr. Clinton needs to rally American and world opinion with a speech that puts muscle in his diplomacy. He needs to present a Security Council resolution to permit arming the Bosnians; to tell the British and French to mass their forces in the area to avoid becoming hostages; to ask Congress for a vote of general support; to direct the Pentagon to get enough forces into position quickly for a two-stage NATO aerial assault.

The New York Times.

The Special Time, With Baby

By Allison Davis

CHICAGO — My baby cries. With my eyes closed, I feed my arms into my robe and make my way to the kitchen. I return with a bottle, and my baby and I rock together as she takes her nourishment.

I get up, change her diaper, then return to the rocker. Sleep reclaims her. I move back toward my bed, drop my robe, and lie down to await the coming of day.

I love this time, the crack between night and day. The night

over to one side and pushes himself off the bed. Children stop whispering when an opened door lets in the hall light and an adult viewpoint. People brush shoulders in the kitchen without speaking.

Finally the panel of light completes its pull across the sky. Night has yielded to day.

We put on our makeup and our egos, and carry our selves and our baggage out into the world.

From the day's beginning, from that first cry, we make the descent into our differences. Although we're apart when the blue-gray light slips between the branches and blinds, we all seem a bit more the same.

In the full light of day, after we are assembled in the office or on the street corner, we are less so.

The person I most think of in these hours is my father. The army left its print, and, as usual, he is already up.

He is in his cotton pajamas, pale blue with frayed piping. In the kitchen he is tending the first noisettes to our day.

He sips his orange juice and

cracks his big toe as he bends over the newspaper. At close range, it is easy to see his features and idiosyncrasies, and watch my father through the gauze of dim light.

My memory sees only the outline of a person who occasionally lifts his head to look out the window. In these flickerings he is not so much my father as any man alone with himself and his bran flakes. The silhouette is any of us, all of us.

Maybe he is trying to remember the first time he felt passionately for a person or an idea. He is reviewing his days; worried about paying the bills.

Perhaps he is wondering how it is that people surrender themselves to fanaticism and flames on a Texas prairie. He is thinking about his kids.

Tonight my baby girl and I will rock until her head drops onto my shoulder.

Sleep will carry her to a more peaceful world and, with God's grace, give her back to me in the early hours. Her cry will fall on night's hush. Tomorrow as it was yesterday, and thousands of years ago. Reassurance both private and collective.

One sound. *International Herald Tribune.*



Milosevic by Tom in Trower (Illustration, CAP Spillane)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Women and Feminism

Regarding "Lots of Fuzzy Feminist Thought in Silly Books" (*Meanwhile*, April 28) by Katherine Knorr:

Gloria Steinem, Naomi Wolf and the Pulitzer Prize winner Susan Faludi do not "tell" women to be angry any more than they tell women to buy their books. Their books express an anger that women already feel, which is why they become best-sellers. Is the war between the sexes "a lot of fun"? For whom? The women involved in the Tailhook scandal? Single mothers? The children left adrift by a divorce rate approaching 50 percent? Woody and Mia? Battered wives? Rape victims?

Ms. Knorr wrongly appropriates the word "feminist" in describing Margaret Thatcher as a "feminist heroine." Although Lady Thatcher may well be considered a female role model, she can hardly be considered a feminist. She did nothing to advance the social or economic condition of women and, in fact, disdained the feminist label. That many men as well as women are more fascinated by Marilyn Monroe or Sylvia Plath reflects the emotional power exerted by complex, self-destructive personalities rather than their appropriateness as role models.

In focusing on the extreme fringe of feminist thought, Ms. Knorr distorts a powerful movement that has both expressed and expanded the aspirations of millions of women.

JEANNE OLIVER, Paris.

I grew up in a household where my college-educated mother taught my sisters and me that women should be "good listeners." For me, my women's studies education at Barnard College was not about getting a job with my women's studies degree (which, by the way, I did). It was about developing my individuality as a person; getting encouragement from other women to believe in myself and my abilities.

CAROLE L. WOLF, Paris.

Although I couldn't agree more with Ms. Knorr about women's studies programs and their ill, the choice she offers between Count Vronsky and Charles Bovary throws us right back to the 19th century attitudes, weakening her argument. Does she seriously believe that most modern women crave macho men and abusive treatment? Yuck.

KATHARINE CHASSAING, Paris.

Hard to Slow Down

Regarding the editorial "This Right for All People" (April 3) and "To Alleviate the Misery of Numbers" (*Opinion*, same issue) by A. M. Rosenhaft:

These articles supporting President Bill Clinton's decision to bring back an ethical population policy are well-taken. The Reagan-Bush administrations simply had no understanding of family values. But slowing population growth is no easy matter. For nearly the entire history of the human race, societies had to encourage people to produce large families since so many children died young. Today, more and more children survive; society's own survival now depends on shrinking the size of families. But the values, the norms lag. Many people want what they were taught in childhood was "right" — even though this may now be very wrong.

This has created the dilemma that all family planning programs face, and which has made them the target of simplistic moralizers: how to achieve ever-greater use of birth control methods while respecting individual decisions.

The initial answer to this dilemma, adopted by most family planning programs, is to motivate, to encourage people to marry later, to postpone the first child, to postpone the second child, to have smaller families.

Most family planning programs strive to avoid coercion. At times, at the lower reaches of a large program, the need for success may seem to outweigh the need for the niceties of not forcing people. The opponents of effective family planning programs would have us destroy all the good the programs are accomplishing in order to prevent these isolated cases of coercion.

Mr. Clinton's decision is a good one, a major step in the right direction. But we have a long way to go.

DONALD CHAULS, Consultant, Indonesia National Family Planning Coordinating Board, Jakarta.

A Course for Afghans

Regarding "Risks Worth Taking" (*Books*, April 21):

The writer uses the word "zany" to describe the Afghan Media project carried out by Boston University. The project was mandated by the U.S. Congress and managed by my office in the U.S. Information Agency. It served a useful purpose, which its critics chose to ignore.

In just 20 months, with the university's considerable help, we provided Afghan freedom fighters with the ability to write press stories and to take photos and video footage.

No one told these students what to say: No one needed to. By training them, we enabled them to tell their side of the Afghan war story, thus breaking a Soviet press monopoly. The project's effectiveness was later demonstrated by the Soviets' complaints about it when they left Afghanistan.

The program injured no one, involved no weapons, and helped a country to free itself of invaders. It was not zany at all.

JOHN MOSHER, Arlington, Virginia.

'Tis a Wise Mistress

Regarding "Servants and Employers" (*Letters*, April 16):

Perhaps Howard S. Strouth is not the ideal person to evaluate "the relationship between an employer and her servants." My experience with domestic and other employees in Spain — where social security regulations require a great deal of paperwork, as they do elsewhere in Europe — is that the full names of my employees are positively engraved on my memory!

DENISE SCHIFF, Marbella, Spain.

Back to the Past

Regarding "Here's to All My Pen Pals, Computerized and Human" (*Meanwhile*, April 2) by John C. Ausland:

When John Steinbeck was preparing the first draft of "East of Eden," he kept a journal. It took the form of a daily letter to his friend and editor, Pascal Covici. Steinbeck put great effort into his work: For "East of Eden" he searched for, and found, a special writing table. He agonized over pencils, finally selecting Mongol 2-3/8 Round.

More and more we find ourselves surrounded by the shoddy, as epitomized by the computer. And more and more do I find myself on guard against — to use a French term — "industrial" cheese, wine and literature. Surely books prepared with the help of ready-made programs cannot hope to capture men's minds as do those written in a blue-lined notebook with 2-3/8 Mongol Round pencils.

DOUGLAS G. TURNER, Cambroune-les-Ribecour, France.

You have a reservoir of information. How much is reaching your customer and how fast?

If your customer only knew you offer a product he wants. Or a service he needs.

If your customer only knew what you know. And fast. Because what your customer doesn't know leaves revenue-generating potential untapped. That's why Unisys has developed a powerful new initiative to help give business the advanced customer service crucial in an increasingly competitive environment — CUSTOMERIZE_{SM}.

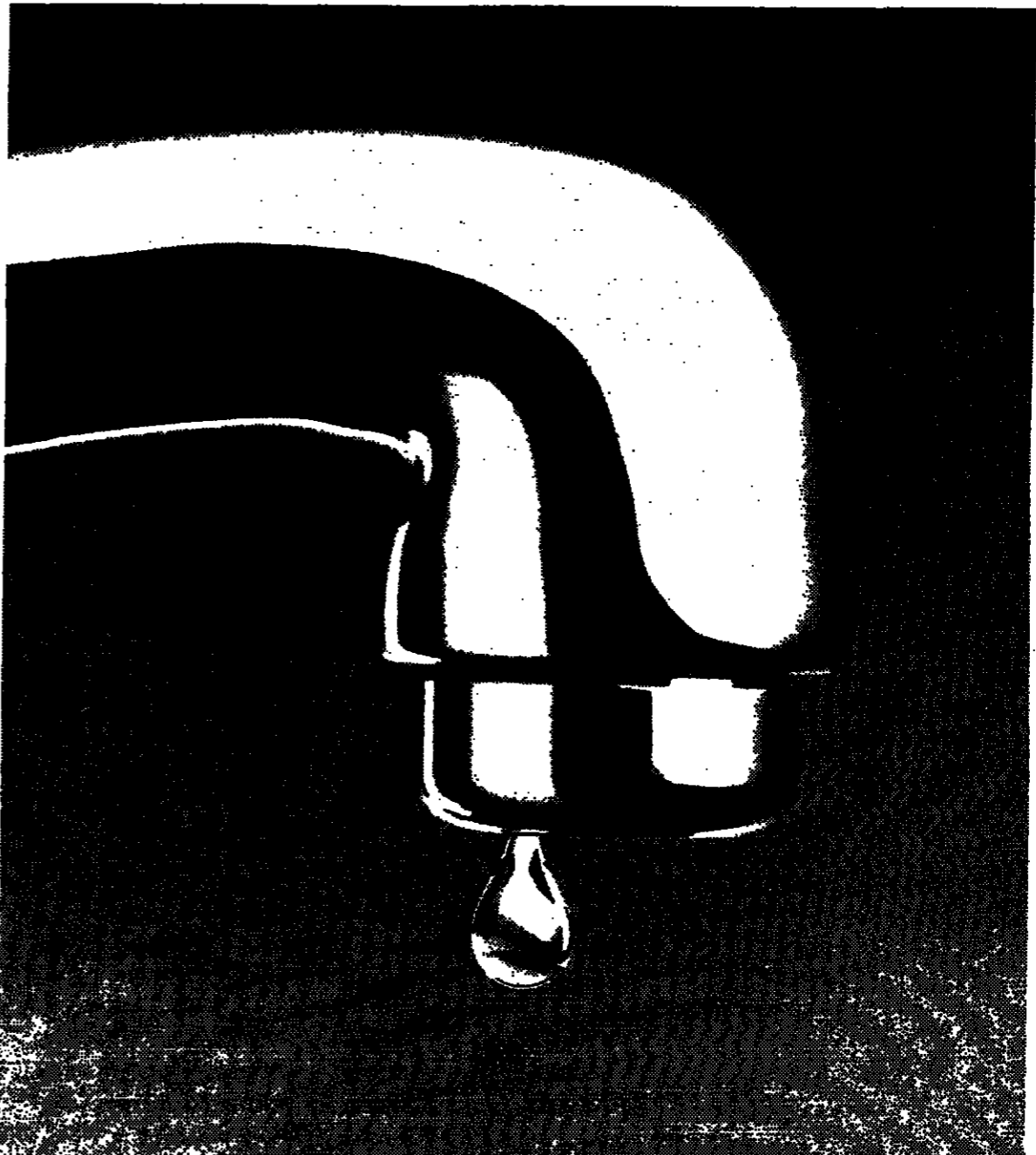
Unisys can help CUSTOMERIZE your enterprise by extending information technology out to the locations where a customer decides to do business with you — or not. And where the single most important influence over that decision may be the quality of information. When the flow of information is comprehensive, you optimize

customer satisfaction and increase sales content.

With a timely flow of information, you not only boost the speed of transactions but also sharpen your competitive edge. A CUSTOMERIZED enterprise draws information from customers even as it conveys information to them.

Circulating through your organization, it all helps productivity, control and profitability.

Ask us about our CUSTOMERIZE assessments.



ment, which teams you with experienced Unisys consultants to evaluate your organization's information flow. Ask too, for a complimentary CUSTOMERIZE Information Pack.

Call your local Unisys office. Discover how Unisys can help you CUSTOMERIZE your enterprise and convert information into a stream of customers — and revenue.

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APR 20 1993

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1993

AMEX

Monday's Closing Tables include the following price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Yld, PE, High/Low/Close. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

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SAFRANE advertisement featuring a Renault Safrane car, a pendulum clock, and text: 'All we've put between you and its power is silence. Laissez le plaisir conduire. RENAULT'.

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	15	120	110	115	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	5	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	10	5	7	+5
5	2	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	5	2	3	+5
3	1	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15	3	1	2	+5
2	1	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15	2	1	1.5	+5
1	0.5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	1	0.5	0.7	+5

U.S., Puerto Rico at Odds On Revoking Tax Break

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Abolish the exemption, the government of Puerto Rico says, and the economy of this Caribbean commonwealth will be crippled for years to come.

But the U.S. administration, intent on raising new revenue to reduce the federal deficit, is nonetheless moving to revoke a multibillion-dollar tax break for American mainland companies operating in Puerto Rico.

At issue is Section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code, which gives mainland U.S. companies an exemption from federal taxes on income earned in Puerto Rico, whether it comes from operations or interest on local bank deposits. Critics in San Juan and in Washington assailed the exemption as nothing more than an expensive giveaway.

Puerto Rico's new governor, Pedro J. Rosello, and business groups contend that eliminating the provision will virtually destroy the island's manufacturing sector, which employs about 165,000.

It would also deprive the local government of a big revenue source: a tax of up to 10 percent on profits that mainland companies send home from their Puerto Rican operations.

Rebuffed by the Treasury and the White House, Puerto Rico's leaders have come up with an alternative plan and are taking their case to Congress.

"We recognize that, as American citizens, we Puerto Ricans will have to participate in the president's call to sacrifice," said Daniel Lebron, president of the Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Association, in an interview in San Juan.

"But we are asking that our sacrifice be proportional to our economic situation and that additional unemployment not be created on an island where 18 percent of the people already are without jobs and the per-capita income is only one-third that of the mainland."

But some Puerto Ricans say they would welcome the elimination of the tax breaks, which they contend, have long outlived their usefulness. They say that the beneficiaries of the system are exaggerating the impact the change would have on Puerto Rico's economy and that the companies' vows to abandon the island if Section 936 is abolished are empty threats.

Section 936 is "nothing but a welfare program for the Fortune 500," said Luis Costas, a tax attorney in San Juan who has written extensively on the program.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

120	110	IBM	4.00	3.6	15	120	110	115	+5
100	90	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	100	90	95	+5
80	70	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	80	70	75	+5
60	50	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	60	50	55	+5
40	30	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	40	30	35	+5
20	10	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	20	10	15	+5
10	5	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	10	5	7	+5
5	2	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	5	2	3	+5
3	1	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15	3	1	2	+5
2	1	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15	2	1	1.5	+5
1	0.5	WorldCom	0.00	0.0	15	1	0.5	0.7	+5

(Continued on Page 14)

Ahead
Clinton
CURRENCY

THE TRIB INDEX 100.03
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

110
100
90
80
1992
1993

5/10/93 close: 100.03
Previous: 100.52

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 111.12 Prev.: 111.68	Close: 97.07 Prev.: 98.31	Close: 93.74 Prev.: 93.58

Industrial Sectors	Min.	Max.	Prev.	Change	%
Energy	100.27	100.95	-0.67		
Utilities	102.80	110.77	-0.88		
Finance	101.83	102.30	-0.47		
Services	108.29	108.87	-0.54		
Capital Goods	100.86	101.86	-0.98		
Raw Materials	100.92	101.91	-0.97		
Consumer Goods	89.21	89.32	-0.12		
Miscellaneous	102.93	103.78	-0.82		

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Strikes Hit West Germany, Briefly

BERLIN — Thousands of autoworkers walked off the job Monday at three Mercedes-Benz plants in Western Germany to show solidarity with strikes sweeping across the eastern part of the country.

It was the first sign the metalworkers' strikes over higher wages could lead to unrest nationwide, and further threaten recovery from recession. The strikes entered their second week Monday, with about 40,000 workers on the picket lines.

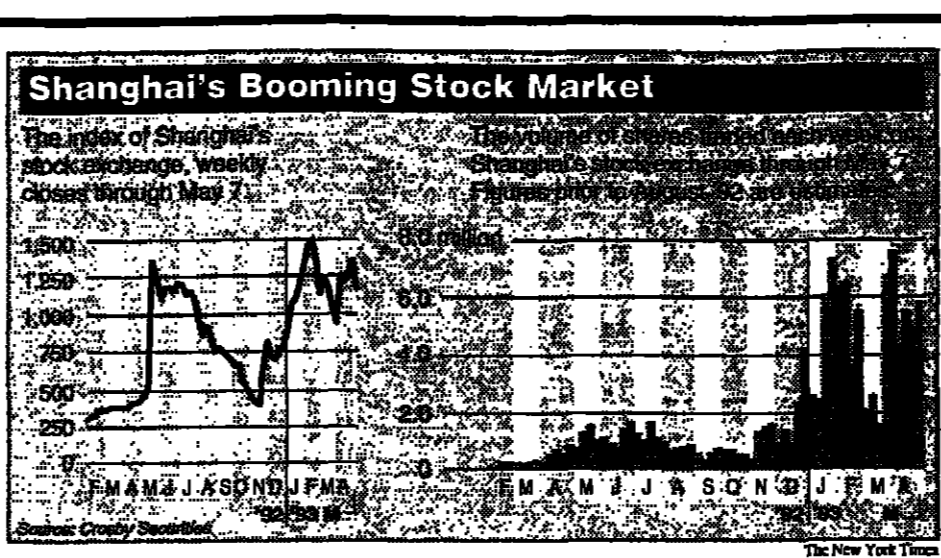
Union leaders said 12,000 employees struck for about 30 minutes Monday morning at the Mercedes-Benz factory in Sindelfingen near Stuttgart. Thousands of workers at Mercedes's Untertürkheim and Metzingen plants near Stuttgart also participated in the stoppage.

The workers at Mercedes, which is a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, were supporting Eastern workers' demands for implementation of agreements that would have boosted wages by more than 20 percent.

Employers agreed to the increases in the euphoria of reunification, to help bring Eastern pay up to Western levels.

JG Metall, the country's largest labor union, began strike authorization votes Monday in the three East German states that have not already begun striking. Results will be announced Wednesday, when nationwide protests are also scheduled.

The head of the employers association, Dieter Kirchner, said in a TV interview he was confident the strike could be settled by the weekend. But Marlis Dalme, JG Metall spokeswoman in the pivotal state of Saxony, said there was no agreement in sight. (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)



Call It Great Wall Street Shanghai Stock Market Leaps Forward

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — In his private trading room at a local securities firm, Millions Yang peers at a parade of price charts flowing across a computer screen. Mr. Yang, a round former Red Guard who earned his nickname the easy way, by making millions in the stock market, breaks into a smile.

"Today I made 100,000 yuan," about \$17,500, he says, laughing. "Not bad for a day."

Outside Mr. Yang's office during one recent lunch break, several hundred small investors line up, eager to place orders when trading resumes two hours later. Millions Yang goes to the door and asks him for advice.

"Millions Yang!" call dozens of voices. "Millions Yang, what should I buy?" one man shouts. "Give me some tips," yells another. Millions Yang — which translates to Yang Baiwan in Chinese — chats with those in front of the line. Heads crane as those in back try to overhear.

"I'm trapped in a loss," one woman tells him despairingly. "What should I do?"

"You must be willing to take a loss," he answers, and people nod, taking mental notes. "If it's going down, sell it and accept the loss. Otherwise you'll be stuck with a bigger loss."

China now has 2 million shareholders, with the number growing by about 50,000 a week. The Shanghai market index soared 167 percent last year, and these days even small foreign investors can buy into the Chinese market, although some analysts suggest it might be just as prudent to visit Las Vegas.

On a good day, the two-year-old Chinese market trades \$350 million worth of shares, more than Hong Kong in a slow session. And it is growing at a prodigious rate: in the first quarter of 1993, the Shanghai Stock Exchange enjoyed a trading volume 2.2 times that of all of 1992.

In short, the Chinese stock market is transforming itself from a curiosity to a major force. Thousands of Chinese companies yearn to go public, at home or on foreign exchanges. Hundreds of foreign accountants and lawyers are struggling to make sense of nonsensical Chinese balance sheets.

The growth of the stock market is having an important effect on China. First, state-owned companies, perennially inefficient, begin to care about profitability. "You can see that when the companies issue stocks, they have to have a board of directors, they have to be audited, and they pay a lot more attention to efficiency," said Pan Muping, the Shanghai representative of Crosby Securities, a Hong Kong-based brokerage that was one of the first to be bullish on China.

More broadly, the rise of the market legitimizes the kind of quasi-capitalism that has been around for a dozen years but is steadily becoming less quasi and more capitalism. Also, it helps create the

See SHANGHAI, Page 13

France Gives Tax Breaks for Stock Investors

By Martin Baker
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur announced measures Monday aimed at boosting investment in the French stock market at the expense of popular money market funds. But analysts doubted the measures would have much direct impact on either the market or investors' behavior.

"In general, equity stimulus packages like these don't have much effect," said Mark Cliffe, senior international economist at Nomura Research Institute in London. "What they tend to do is just make the process cheaper for those who'd be buying shares anyway, so the net impact on an economy is often much less than it appears. In general these equity stimulus packages are very inefficient."

One Paris-based investment analyst, who insisted on anonymity, shared those doubts. This analyst added: "Even if it does work, it's really no more than a device to make the planned privatizations more attractive." The conservative government plans to sell stock in a number of state-controlled companies starting later this year.

The government's aim is to encourage private investment in the stock market by exempting gains on money market funds from taxes — provided the money is reinvested in stock savings plans, known as PEAs, for at least five years. The proposal, which must be approved by the French legislature, also seeks to boost share investment by abolishing the tax on stock-market transactions for small investors.

"The measure alone won't lead to large asset shifts, but will when combined with lower interest rates," Peter Sullivan, equities strategist at Merrill Lynch Securities in London, told Reuters.

The plan was announced as Mr. Balladur made public a budget austerity plan that included tax increases and measures attempting to revive economic growth in France.

"Both capital gains and income from shares will be tax-free if kept in the plans for five years," noted Robert Tarika, a Paris-based partner in the international accounting firm, Ernst & Young. "If investors hold shares for eight years they will be able to make partial withdrawals without closing the plan."

The idea of the plan was not new, added Mr. Tarika. He compared the proposals to similar plans in Germany, "where investors immediately receive pure exemption from income and capital taxes, subject to a maximum of around 12,000 Deutsche marks," or \$7,500. Britain has a similar investment plan, introduced in the mid-1980s.

Curtis Behrent, a Paris-based partner in the tax-accounting and consulting firm KPMG Peat Marwick, said that from the international investor's perspective, plans like the PEA could have significant drawbacks. U.S. nationals, for example, could trigger U.S. tax liability by realizing a gain, even though exempt from French tax, within one of the plans.

Thinking Ahead Listlessly, Clinton Strokes the EC

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — European Community leaders came away from a meeting last week with President Bill Clinton convinced that a mood of sweetness and light has suddenly suffused U.S.-EC relations. But the Europeans are deluding themselves if they think that Washington's new warmth is more than skin-deep.

It's true there's been a big improvement since only a few weeks ago, when the Community was warning the Clinton administration that its bullying tactics risked a trans-Atlantic trade war and worse. Now, that threat has been defused, at least temporarily, and the EC leaders who came to Washington say they believe the climate is the best it's been in a long time.

But the real reason why the Atlantic waters are so calm is that, apart from a limited number of trade disputes left over from the Bush administration and the GATT trade negotiations, Washington is just not interested in the European Community.

While it devotes considerable time and energy to working out a new trade and economic policy toward Japan, the Clinton administration feels no need to do so with the European Community.

In contrast to its huge trade deficit with Japan, the United States runs a healthy trade surplus with the Community. The Clinton administration happily regards Europeans as like-minded people who on the whole play by the same set of trading rules and don't need to be singled out for tough treatment like the Japanese.

Anyway, apart from the big multinationals, American business is no longer focused on the recession-struck European Community, preferring the coming challenges of the North American Free Trade Area and the booming markets of East Asia. Except when it comes to planning vacations, thinking about Western Europe is near the bottom of most Americans' priorities.

To those who do spare it a thought, the Old World seems to have again fallen victim to its age-old weakness. Judging from Western Europe's impotence over Yugoslavia, and the tribulations of the Maastricht treaty, it's common for Americans to conclude that further steps to European unity can be written off for the foreseeable future. And secretly, perhaps even subconsciously, many of them are delighted.

It has always been U.S. official policy to support West European political and economic unification. But each time Europe has looked like it was making real progress, a basic contradiction has surfaced in American thinking: European independence and unity are fine, but only so long as Europeans continue to do what America wants.

As one former senior official in the State Department puts it, the ideal state of affairs for Washington is for Europeans always to be laboring toward unity but never getting there. As that's how most Americans see Europe today, it's not surprising they're content to leave well enough alone.

But both sides are making mistakes. The Americans are wrong to dismiss the process of European integration just because it is hard. The fact that Europe doesn't yet behave like the United States of Europe (which of course it isn't) is not grounds for deducing that it can never achieve that goal in the future.

Of course, history is accelerating, but it's worth remembering that when the United States was in the middle of the War of 1812 with Britain — half a century before the Civil War and nearly a century before the U.S. dollar became the nation's single official currency.

For their part, the Europeans are wrong to conclude that because disputes over specific trade issues have receded, the whole relationship is in great shape. The Europeans say they want to strengthen relations further with concrete initiatives in areas ranging from industrial policy to the environment. That may be possible, but on broader policy issues it will be hard to engage the Clinton administration's attention.

And that's largely Europe's fault. If Americans don't understand that Europe is still headed toward greater unity — albeit in fits and starts — it's because the Community has always been bad at communicating what it's doing.

If the European Community wants Americans to take it more seriously, it must do a much better job of explaining why they should.

China Blocks Foreign Firms

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said Monday that foreign companies were prohibited from involvement in the management of, or from holding equity in, its telecommunications services industry.

The announcement, made by a ministry spokesman through the official New China News Agency, could threaten a number of transactions announced by foreign companies in recent weeks.

It was the second announcement of restrictive measures by China in recent days. Over the weekend, the government said it would block all new stock and bond issues until its 1993 Treasury bonds were sold.

The ministry spokesman said that "to stop further attempts by companies outside of China to continue to raise the issue of joint management of the telecommunications market, it is necessary to stress that China will not allow any individuals, organizations or companies outside of the Chinese mainland to manage its public and special networks' wire and wireless communications services." He added that "no become shareholders is not allowed either."

Among those that may be affected by the announcement are Hong Kong's Champion Technology Holdings, which last month said it would take 40 percent of a cellular-phone venture in Chengdu, the capital of the southwestern Sichuan province. Another company that has said it has agreements to set up telecommunications ventures in various parts of China is Canada's MTC Electronic Technologies. Britain's Cable & Wireless PLC and its subsidiary, Hong Kong Telecommunications, said last month that they had formed a joint venture for investment in Asia, with a particular eye on China, whose telecommunications services market is the world's fastest-growing and potentially most lucrative.

The spokesman did say that China would continue to use foreign funds, equipment and technology to expand its telecommunications industry. In February, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. signed a memorandum of understanding with China to jointly develop manufacturing plants and research-and-development projects.

The ministry spokesman said the telecommunications industry was a matter of sovereignty, as it involved both politics and economics, and therefore "has to be monopolized."

Analysts said telecommunications was an extremely sensitive industry for China, and there would be no question of foreigners gaining controlling interest in services.

"They are not going to want to be in a position where they can't act if there is a switch that has to be pulled or a conversation that has to be listened to," said Andrew Hall, head of Hong Kong research at SBCI Finance Asia.

U.S. Threatens Curb on Qantas

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government said Monday it would retaliate against Qantas Airways if Australia carried out its plan to restrict Northwest Airlines' services.

Transportation Secretary Federico Peña said Qantas would be required to reduce its Sydney to Los Angeles service by three weekly nonstop flights if the restrictions on Northwest took effect. Qantas now operates 18 weekly round-trip flights between Sydney and Los Angeles, 10 of them nonstop.

Northwest previously has protested that Australia is unfairly limiting the number of passengers it can carry between Sydney and Osaka.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates											
	\$	DM	FF	Yen	SFr	Swk	Yen	CS	Peso		
Amsterdam	1.745	2.28	1.722	6.203	1.218	—	5.04	1.20	1.41	1.475	1.207
Bremen	2.275	2.91	2.37	8.16	1.243	1.235	—	2.275	1.205	1.215	2.67
Frankfurt	1.992	2.48	2.248	8.18	1.211	1.211	—	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
London (d)	1.525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (n)	1.475	1.819	2.297	7.191	1.211	1.211	—	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
Milan	1.675	2.247	1.923	7.215	1.211	1.211	—	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
New York (d)	1.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	5.34	6.32	6.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	118.25	127.0	127.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	1.280	1.345	1.345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.487	2.277	2.405	8.381	1.211	1.211	—	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
1 ECU	1.286	1.719	1.285	6.203	1.211	1.211	—	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211
1 SDP	1.483	1.954	2.291	7.480	1.211	1.211	—	1.211	1.211	1.211	1.211

Closest in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Trains in other centers: Toronto rates at 3 a.m.
 d: To buy one dollar; n: To buy one euro; —: Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Eurocurrency Deposits											
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU				
1 month	3 3/4	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				
3 months	3 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				
6 months	3 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				
1 year	3 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				

Sources: Reuters, Reuters Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum for equivalent.

Key Money Rates											
	United States	3-Month	6-Month	9-Month	12-Month	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Discount rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Federal funds	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3-month CDs	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cash, paper 180 days	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
2-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
5-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
10-year Treasury note	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
30-year Treasury bond	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Merrill Lynch 30 Year Ready offer	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Grunewald, Deutsche, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold											
	Zurich	A.M.	P.M.	Chgo							
London	362.5	362.5	362.5	362.5							
New York	357.38	357.38	357.38	357.38							
U.S. dollars per ounce	—	—	—	—							
London official fix	—	—	—	—							
New York official fix	—	—	—	—							
U.S. dollars per ounce	—	—	—	—							

Sources: Reuters.

Forward Rates											
	30-day	60-day	90-day	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month				
Pound sterling	1.5424	1.5390	1.5354	1.5318	1.5282	1.5246	1.5210				
Dutch mark	1.6807	1.6800	1.6793	1.6786	1.6779	1.6772	1.6765				
Swiss franc	1.438	1.438	1.438	1.438	1.438	1.438	1.438				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

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EXTENSION OF INITIAL SUBSCRIPTION PERIOD

Notice is hereby given that, according to the provisions of the Prospectus and Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors has decided to extend the initial offering period for the Company from 10 May 1993 to 10 June 1993. Decision has been taken as regards the growing interest and the continuous flow of demands for subscriptions received at the registered office.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS - LUXEMBOURG S.A. 24, Boulevard Royal - L-2982 LUXEMBOURG
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FORTE

JAVICO 150

MARKET DIARY

Program Selling Cuts Stock Gains

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks edged higher Monday, but a late bout of computer-generated program sales pared a stronger advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 6.09 points higher, at 3,442.28, as most of a 30-point gain evaporated in the last hour of trading. Rising issues on the New York...

Microsoft was up 2 1/2 at 89 1/2, the second-most active over-the-counter issue, trailing only its ally Intel, which gained 1 1/2 to 102 1/2.

Late in the day, Mr. Gates was quoted as saying he expected IBM to be split into independent entities. The quote is to appear in a French business newspaper on Tuesday, and it was carried on the Reuters screen service.

Royal Oak Mines led the American Stock Exchange activity, unchanged at 4 1/4. It was followed by Echo Bay Mines, up 1/2 at 8 1/4.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose 13/32 to 104. The advance cut its yield to 6.81 percent from 6.84 percent on Friday.

Phil Morris jumped 1 1/2 to 52 1/2, leading the New York Stock Exchange active list. RJR Nabisco was second, up 1/2 to 5 1/2.

The dollar closed at 1.6078 DM, up more than 2 pfennig from 1.5860 DM Friday, and at 111.85 yen, up from 110.38.

Traders said the U.S. currency got a boost from a number of factors, including rumors — later denied — that Finance Minister Theo Waigel would quit to take up the post of Bavarian state president.

The pound, meanwhile, slumped on political news in Britain, falling 2.45 percent against the dollar. The pound closed at \$1.5325, down from \$1.5695 Friday.

The ruling Conservatives had a poor showing in local elections and a parliamentary by-election last week, and British newspapers spec-

ulated about a cabinet reshuffle soon that some say could cost Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont his job.

The mark was hurt by German labor unrest. Analysts say that East German strikes in the metal, electrical and steel industries could widen this week.

On Monday, workers in some Western plants walked off the job briefly in solidarity with Eastern strikers.

The possibility of further Western involvement in Bosnia also underpinned the dollar.

The only negative factor against the dollar was the Bundesbank's concern about the mark's decline.

In European trading, the dollar ended at 1.607 DM, up from Friday's close of 1.580, and at 111.930 yen, up from 110.125.

Traders also said dollar bullishness was due to expectations that this week's U.S. economic numbers could include some positive news.

For example, on Thursday, April retail sales are forecast to rise 1.1 percent after a decline in March.

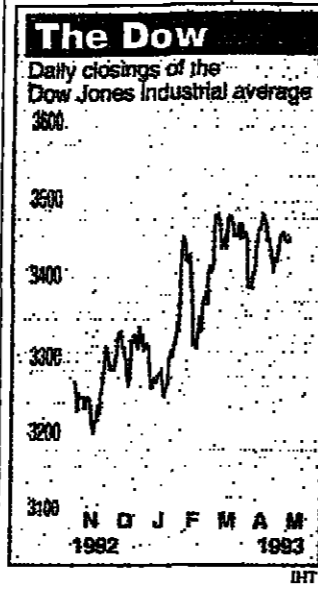
U.K. Guidelines on Insiders

LONDON — The British government released on Monday new proposals to clarify the planned new law on insider trading, amid renewed controversy over recent unexplained stock movements.

A government official said the proposals were intended to clarify legal defenses that could be used by those accused of dealing on privileged data.

The proposals, which went into effect Monday, comment on around 50 London financial institutions, follow complaints by some investment managers over the prevalence of insider trading.

"There have been lots of examples recently of share prices going down before an announcement," said Tom Crombie, chief investment manager at Scottish Equitable.



The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average 1982-1993

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Actives. Includes entries for Intel, Microsoft, RJR Nabisco, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Actives. Includes entries for Royal Oak Mines, Echo Bay Mines, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary. Includes entries for Advanced Micro Devices, Intel, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for Amex Diary. Includes entries for Royal Oak Mines, Echo Bay Mines, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary. Includes entries for Intel, Microsoft, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Industrial, Utility, and S&P 100.

Standard & Poor's Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Industrials, Financials, Utilities, etc.

NYSE Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Composite, Industrials, Financials, etc.

NASDAQ Indexes table showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Composite, Industrials, Financials, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Composite, Industrials, Financials, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for 30 Year, 10 Year, 10 Industrials.

Market Sales table showing NYSE A.P.M. Volume, AMEX A.P.M. Volume, NASDAQ A.P.M. Volume, etc.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading table showing Buy, Sell, Short for various stocks.

S&P 100 Index Options table showing Bid, Ask, Last, Chg. for various strikes.

NASDAQ Diary table showing Bid, Ask, Last, Chg. for various stocks.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table showing Close, High, Low, Prev. Close for various contracts.

Food table showing COCOA (FPOX) and COFFEE (FPOX) prices.

Metals table showing ALUMINUM (LME) and LEAD prices.

Financial table showing 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) and 3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE) prices.

Stock Indexes table showing FTSE 100 (LIFFE) and DAX (EUREX) prices.

Spot Commodities table showing Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Silver, Zinc prices.

Dividends table showing ACE Limited, Hilti, etc. with Dividend, Ex-Dividend, Pay dates.

Stock Split table showing Hilti, etc. with Split Ratio, New Shares, Old Shares.

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U.S. FUTURES table showing Season, High, Low, Close, Chg. for various contracts.

Grains table showing WHEAT (CBT) and WHEAT (KCBT) prices.

Wheat (KCBT) table showing WHEAT (KCBT) prices for various grades.

Wheat (CBT) table showing WHEAT (CBT) prices for various grades.

Wheat (KCBT) table showing WHEAT (KCBT) prices for various grades.

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Wheat (KCBT) table showing WHEAT (KCBT) prices for various grades.

Wheat (CBT) table showing WHEAT (CBT) prices for various grades.

Industrials table showing High, Low, Last, Settle, Chg. for various contracts.

Gas Oil (IPE) table showing Gas Oil (IPE) prices.

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) table showing BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) prices.

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Wheat (KCBT) table showing WHEAT (KCBT) prices for various grades.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Business Confidence at a Low

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — U.S. business confidence dropped in April to its lowest level since October, according to the latest monthly U.S. Chamber of Commerce Business Confidence Index.

The April index was 59.3, based on 11,355 responses, down from 62.4 in both February and December. The index was 53.3 in October.

"While the expansion remains intact, the decline in the index is a clear indication that the rate of economic growth has slowed markedly from its pace at the end of last year," said Martin Regalia, the chamber's vice president and chief economist.

Meanwhile, a report released by the Conference Board said the economy would grow only slowly in the second quarter of this year, but would pick up in the second half. It forecast growth in gross domestic product of 1 percent in the three months to the end of June, after growth of 1.8 percent in the first quarter. This was a marked slowdown from the final three months of 1992, when GDP was up 4.7 percent.

Separately, the Federal Reserve System announced that consumers had taken on \$3.44 billion more in consumer installment credit in March than they paid off, after seasonal adjustment. The rise in credit marked the eighth consecutive monthly increase.

Lifetime Corp. Agrees to a Buyout

BOSTON (UPI) — Lifetime Corp. said Monday it had agreed to a \$600 million stock-swap buyout from Olsen Corp., including the assumption of debt.

Lifetime, a nursing-services concern, said its board had agreed to a deal in which shareholders would receive 1.2 shares of Olsen stock, or \$33 a share, subject to a 5 percent collar on Olsen's \$27.25 closing price of May 7.

Lifetime, which is based in Boston and operates more than 400 Kimberly Quality Care branches with more than 70,000 employees in 40 states, had put itself up for sale on April 14.

Apple Cites Gains on PowerPC Chip

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — Apple Computer Inc. said Monday it had made what it called significant progress in developing a Macintosh personal computer using the new PowerPC reduced instruction-set computing, or RISC, microprocessor developed with International Business Machines Corp. and Motorola Inc.

Apple said it planned to incorporate the PowerPC chip in its PC products in the first half of 1994.

"The software compatibility and performance of PowerPC have exceeded our expectations," said Apple's chairman, John Sculley.

Texas Firm Buys Oil Partnerships

MIDLAND, Texas (UPI) — Parker & Parsley Petroleum Co. announced a definitive agreement Monday to buy 35 Prudential-Bache Energy Income Partnerships for nearly half a billion dollars.

"This is a strategic acquisition for our company that gives us access to a sizable reserve base that we know quite well," said the vice chairman of Parker & Parsley, Herbert William 3d.

Most of the properties Parker & Parsley hopes to acquire are in Texas, Louisiana, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — The Bruce Lee story "Dragon" was the weekend's top box office draw with an estimated \$10 million in ticket sales.

Following are the Top 10 money-makers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Gross, Weeks in Release. Includes 'Dragon', 'The Untouchables', 'The Hunt for October Red', etc.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Gross, Weeks in Release. Includes 'The Untouchables', 'The Hunt for October Red', etc.

Table with columns: Rank, Title, Gross, Weeks in Release. Includes 'The Untouchables', 'The Hunt for October Red', etc.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or identifier.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'HDTV' and 'Presses U.S.' along with various graphics and promotional messages.

NYSE Monday's Closing Tables including various stock listings and market data.

NYSE High-Lows table showing price ranges for various stocks.

NYSE High-Lows table showing price ranges for various stocks.

NYSE High-Lows table showing price ranges for various stocks.

NYSE High-Lows table showing price ranges for various stocks.

NYSE High-Lows table showing price ranges for various stocks.

Large table of international fund listings with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

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AS - Australian Dollars; AU - Australian Dollars; BE - Belgium Francs; CA - Canadian Dollars; DE - Deutsche Marks; EC - European Currency Unit; FR - French Francs; HK - Hong Kong Dollars; I - Italian Lira; J - Japanese Yen; L - Luxembourg Franc; NL - Dutch Guilder; NZ - New Zealand Dollar; P - Pound Sterling; S - Singapore Dollars; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; T - Taiwan Dollar; US - US Dollars; Y - Yen; Z - Zimbabwe Dollar. Amsterdam exchange: s - misquoted earlier; r - not registered with regulatory authority.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



Subic's Civilians Brace for an Investment Invasion

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

SUBIC BAY, Philippines—Nearly as many people waited in Mayor Richard Gordon's outer office to talk deals as were spotted in a two-hour tour of his vast domain, the Subic Bay Free Port and Special Economic Zone.

But the balance will change dramatically with ground-breaking ceremonies in July for the first wave of Taiwan-built factories on the former U.S. naval base, once the largest American military base overseas. Taipei is sponsoring an attempt to partially divert to the Philippines, the island's large flow of investment bound for mainland China.

"The Taiwanese could swamp us, but we're looking forward to it," said Mr. Gordon, who heads the Subic Bay Management Authority in addition to being mayor of the nearby town of Olongapo.

He and 8,000 volunteers who maintain the large slab of America's former logistical might are at a critical stage in a bid to transform the area into a tourism, manufacturing and freight hub for Southeast Asia.

The Taiwan presence alone will not save Olongapo and the surrounding area, which lost \$1 million in

daily income when the U.S. Navy handed over the keys in August.

Mr. Gordon still must clinch several more big deals before the project will be safely on the way to matching a grand vision. But it does have a few things going for it.

The base's functioning infrastructure, labor relations peace and apparent isolation from corruption are in stark contrast to much of the Philippines.

The Management Authority, which encompasses the former base and surrounding towns, an area equal to that of Singapore, has received regulatory carte blanche from President Fidel V. Ramos to help it succeed.

"The Philippines is our nearest neighbor and the environment for foreign investors is definitely improving under the Ramos government," said the Taiwan industrialist Jeffrey L.S. Koo, who heads Chintrust Commercial Bank and a host of chemical, transport, trading and real estate companies.

"If Hong Kong's transfer to China in 1997 doesn't go smoothly, Subic will be of enormous economic and political value to Taiwan," said Mr. Koo, who as a special adviser to the government has been instrumental in persuading Taipei to back Mr. Gordon's plans.

Among already committed deals, Taiwan's Century Corp. recently agreed to lease hundreds of empty base buildings and build a 300 hectare (740 acre) light-industrial park.

Coastal Corp., based in Houston, has agreed to rent the 2.4 million barrel fuel depot and Enron Corp., another Houston-based energy company, has committed to build a power plant. Malaysia's Genting Bhd. is to build a \$100 million bayside hotel and casino complex.

Federal Express Corp., the international air-freight handler, has considered building an Asian hub at Subic; 24 banks have applied for licenses, warehousing and telecommunications groups have bid to take over base facilities and Mr. Gordon says South Korea's Daewoo Group is weighing a major investment.

Direct flights from Subic to Taiwan are scheduled to begin next month, and other international air links are under negotiation. Taipei will pump \$20 million into a development fund run by the Management Authority and Mr. Koo predicts a flood of factories will be built by Taiwan entrepreneurs seeking to capitalize on the Philippines' pool of cheap labor.

The Singapore conglomerate Keppel Corp. has

signed a deal with Maxison Pte., a refrigeration company, to set up a seafood-processing plant on the former base and Keppel is bidding for the state-owned Philippine Shipyard & Engineering Co. outside the base.

Keppel wanted to build a ship-repair facility within the base, but Mr. Gordon is loath to risk spilling the unpolluted bay that is now frequented by local tourists.

They have flocked to Subic for horse riding, tennis, golf, fishing, water sports, and to explore a large tract of rain forest, an undisturbed legacy of a jungle-warfare training course.

But balancing tourism potential against industrial opportunities will be difficult for the Management Authority. A proposal by San Miguel Corp., the brewing group, to build a large malt silo is stalled by Mr. Gordon's concern about its environmental impact.

"We're ready to make quick, clean deals on just about everything here, but the air, water and the rain forest are assets that can't be compromised," Mr. Gordon said.

Subic also must gain government support to improve road links with Manila, 64 kilometers (39.5 miles) to the south.

Investor's Asia					
Hong Kong		Singapore		Tokyo	
Hang Seng		Straits Times		Nikkei 225	
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SPORTS BASEBALL

Pirates Finally Find Fences as Homers Help Sink Expos

The Associated Press
 The Pittsburgh Pirates, who for a month hit hardly any homers, have suddenly mastered the art of the dramatic late-inning game-turner. Just ask John Wetteland, the Montreal Expos' closer.

Andy Van Slyke, who hit a two-run homer earlier in the game, singled in the winning run in the 11th as Wetteland blew a ninth-inning lead for the second straight day and the Pirates won, 6-5, Sunday.

Montreal took a 5-3 lead into the bottom of the ninth, but rookie

NL ROUNDUP

pinch-hitter Al Martin belted a two-strike, two-out homer off Jeff Shaw, and Jay Bell doubled in the tying run against Wetteland, who pitched in all three games of the series.

On Saturday night, the Expos had blown a 9-8 lead when Van Slyke homered off Wetteland with two out in the ninth in the Pirates' 10-9, 10-inning victory. The Pirates have hit eight homers in their last six games after hitting only six in their first 22.

"Who knows, maybe we'll go the rest of the season and not come back like this again in the ninth inning," said Van Slyke, who is 11-for-25 in his last six games. "But we'll be prepared to do it. This team has always made you play nine innings and get 27 outs."

Padres 5, Cubs 4: Mark Grace singled, doubled, tripled and homered but that wasn't enough as San Diego held on to win in Chicago. Bob Geren and Fred McGriff hit solo homers for the Padres.

Grace hit a three-run homer off reliever Rich Rodriguez with two out in the ninth to complete his cycle. He had doubled in the first, singled in the third and tripled in the seventh. The first baseman was the first Cubs player to hit for the cycle since Andre Dawson did it

April 29, 1987, against San Francisco.

Braves 12, Rockies 7: David Justice homered twice and drove in a career-high five runs as Atlanta disappointed Colorado's millionth fan and the rest of the home crowd by roughing up the Rockies for a four-game sweep.

The Rockies, in their first season in existence, passed the million-speculator mark in just 17 playing dates, speedier than Toronto's record of 21 set last year. At their current pace—a per-game average of 59,863—the Rockies would easily shatter the all-time season attendance record of 4,028,318 set by Toronto in 1992.

Dodgers 6, Giants 4: Consecutive home runs by Darryl Strawberry and Tim Lincecum in the sixth rallied Los Angeles in San Francisco.

The Dodgers got three homers off Jeff Brantley, and Orel Hershiser struck out a season-high eight in seven innings to give L.A. a 2-1 series victory.

Astros 6, Reds 3: Pete Harnisch struck out 10 while scattering six hits over seven innings as host Houston salvaged a split of the four-game series.

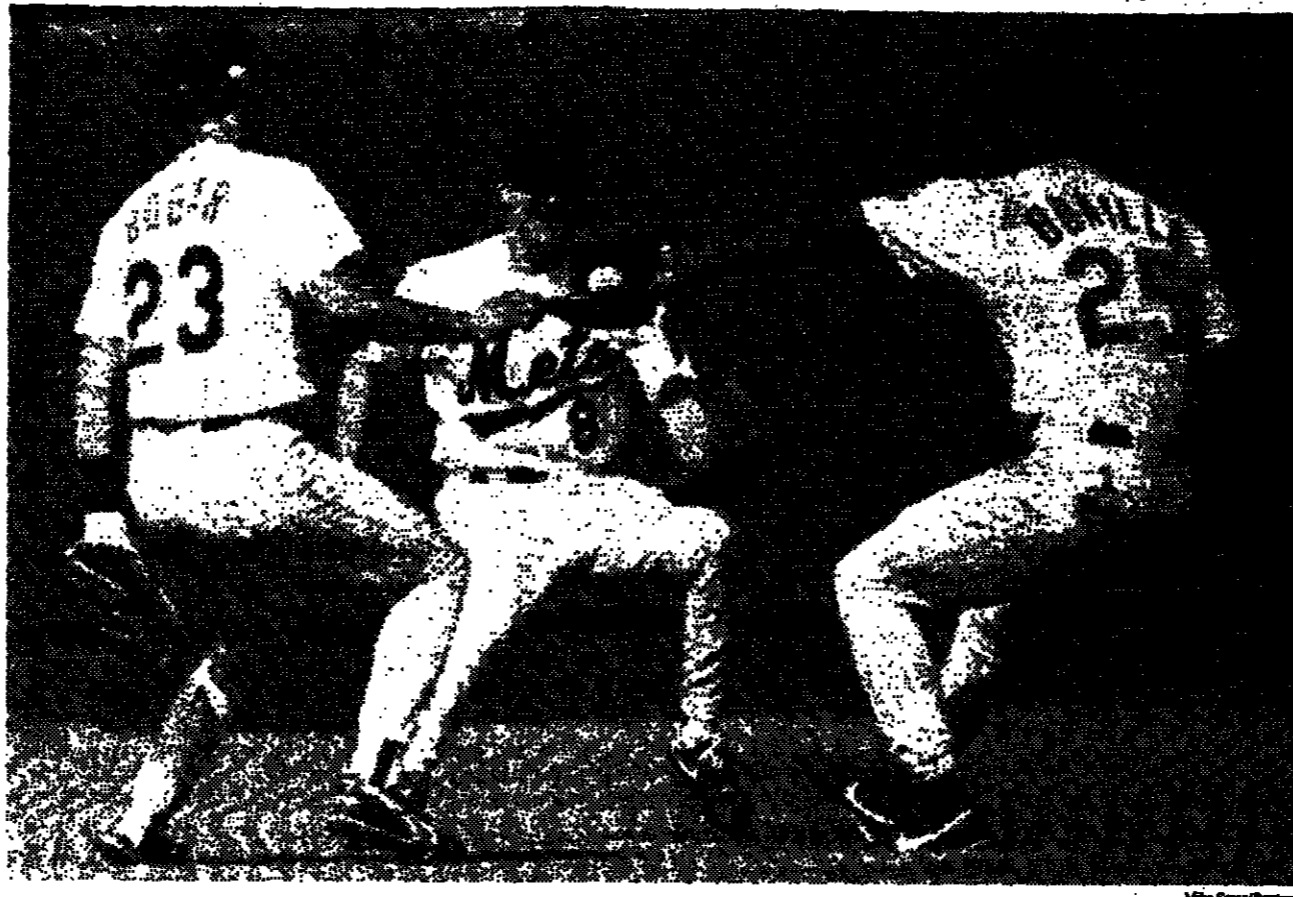
The Astros got to Cincinnati starter Tim Lincecum right away, scoring five runs in the first inning.

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions of the International Herald Tribune:

Phillies 6, Cardinals 5: Mariano Duncan's grand slam in the eighth gave red-hot Philadelphia its victory over visiting St. Louis.

It improved Philadelphia's record to 22-7, tops in the majors. It also tied the team's best record ever after 29 games, the 1911 and the 1913 Phillies also started off 22-7.

Martins 6, Mets 4: New York, playing at home, lost for the 11th time in its last 13 games as Walt Weiss had three hits and drove in two runs for Florida.



Tim Bogner, Dave Gallager and Bobby Bonilla corralled a single by the Martins' Benito Santiago, but the Mets succeeded at little else.

Mariners, Bats Working, Beat Twins, 6-4

The Associated Press
 The Seattle Mariners are looking like the Detroit Tigers of the American League West. In fact, they're now tied with the Tigers for the most home runs in the majors.

The Mariners continued their early-season power binge, getting a home run and three runs batted in each from Tino Martinez and Ken Griffey Jr., as they beat the visiting Minnesota Twins, 6-4, Sunday.

The Mariners finished fifth in the American League with 149 home runs last season.

"I thought that we'd hit less home runs than last year by 20 percent or so," said their manager, Lou Piniella. "I'd glad they're making me like a liar or a bad prognosticator."

The Mariners had to trade away

the slugger Kevin Mitchell to get Norm Charlton in a trade with Cincinnati. Piniella also has tried to turn the Mariners into more of a hit-and-run offensive team.

Martinez and Griffey made it 11 home runs in four games for Seattle, which moved into a tie with

and are tied for second in the league behind Albert Belle of Cleveland, who has 11.

White Sox 6, Indians 5: George Bell singled home Ozzie Guillen in the bottom of the ninth to give host Chicago a three-game sweep. Guillen opened with a bloop single off the reliever Derek Lilliquist, was bunted to second by Joey Cors and took third when Paul Sorrento booted Lance Johnson's grounder to first base.

Robbin Ventura drove in three runs for Chicago, which won its fourth straight game and 10th in 12. The loss was Cleveland's fourth straight.

Trailing by 5-4, the Indians tied in the eighth on pinch-hitter Glenn Hill's homer.

Martinez and Griffey lead the Mariners with nine homers each

AL ROUNDUP

Detroit for the most homers in the majors with 36.

Martinez had three hits and put Seattle ahead, 6-4, with a three-run homer off Scott Erickson to cap a four-run sixth inning. Griffey, who homered in the fourth, drove in the first run in the sixth with his second sacrifice fly.

Martinez and Griffey lead the Mariners with nine homers each

Olympic Sponsors Fail to Make Cut in Japan Competition

The Associated Press
 NAGANO, Japan — Framed by the window of Seiichiro Yoshida's gas station, the snowy, rolling hills of the Nagano countryside trail off into a misty horizon.

It's been Yoshida who has cherished since he was a child. He is so in love with Nagano, in fact, that he spent a year of his life traveling around the world in an almost superhuman effort to bring the Olympic Games to his hometown.

But as he leans back in an upholstered couch nearly two years after Nagano won its bid to host the 1998 Winter Olympics, Yoshida confesses that in all his fervor he never seriously considered one possible problem—a lack of sponsors.

Now, that is the talk of the town.

With Japan slogging through its worst recession in decades, many of the corporate powerhouses that were willing to spend millions of dollars on sports events in the 1980s are now thinking twice, or withdrawing altogether.

And even the strong attraction of the Olympics' fame and vast audience is waning for some would-be advertisers.

"It's ironic," said Yoshida, a wealthy entrepreneur and special adviser to Nagano's governor. "Nagano won mainly on the promise of Japan's economic strength. Now we are all waiting to see if the economy can recover in time for us to actually pull it off."

Over the past year, Japan's sports world has been rocked by news of withdrawals by big-name sponsors, including Honda's decision to quit Formula One auto racing and the beverage giant Suntory's retreat from the \$1 million Japan Open tennis tournament.

The list goes on:

- The copy-machine maker Ricoh ended an eight-year sponsorship contract for the Boston Marathon two years ago.
- Budweiser has replaced the electronics giant Toshiba as sponsor of the annual American Bowl NFL exhibition football game, which typically draws sellout crowds of more than 50,000.
- The Japan Classic golf tournament, which had boasted the biggest purse of any event on the Japan women's pro tour, will be without its major sponsor, Mazda, this year.
- Multimillionaire Yoshiaki Takizumi, another driving force behind the Nagano Olympic bid and by some accounts the world's richest man, has joined those lamenting the tougher times.

"It used to be easy to collect money from companies for sports events," he said in a gloomy news conference during the World Alpine Ski Championships in February. "But the economic climate has changed."

Takizumi, the former head of Japan's Olympic Committee, acknowledged that the biennial championships brought to Japan many of the world's most famous ski racers, but lost money just the same.

Nagano organizers still have some time to spare since they aren't

Canucks Muscle the Kings Into 2-2 Tie in Smythe Final

The Associated Press
 Backed into a corner with one less in Inglewood, California, the Vancouver Canucks returned to their bruising, tight-checking style of play against the Los Angeles Kings.

The result was a 7-2 victory Sunday that allowed the Canucks to even the



Marty McSorley and goalie Kelly Hrudey stopped Pavel Bure but few other Canucks.

a four-goal burst in the second period for the Canucks, whose feisty play made it the most physical game so far in the best-of-7 series.

The Kings' Wayne Gretzky had his goal-scoring streak ended at five games, but two assists kept him the leading scorer in the playoffs with 19 points and 13 assists, two more than Toronto's Doug Gilmour.

The Kings entered the game 14th among 16 playoff teams on the power play, but both of their goals came with a man advantage.

Maple Leafs 4, Blues 1: In an earlier game in St. Louis, Dave Andreychuk scored on a rebound to break a second-period tie and Toronto evened the best-of-7 Norris Division final at 2-2.

Todd Gill and Peter Zeehl added third-period goals as Toronto became the first team in the series to win a game by more than a goal. The first two games went double-overtime.

STANLEY CUP

Smythe Division final at two games each. "It's something that works for us. We won the first game by hitting and finishing checks and we won this game by doing that," said left wing Geoff Courtnall, who along with Gerald DiDuck had a goal and two assists.

The Canucks scored six unanswered goals over the second and third periods to earn a split at the Forum. They had lost 3-1 here Friday.

DiDuck's third playoff goal highlighted

DENNIS THE MENACE



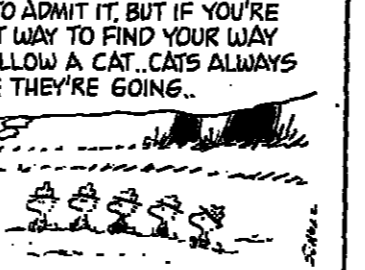
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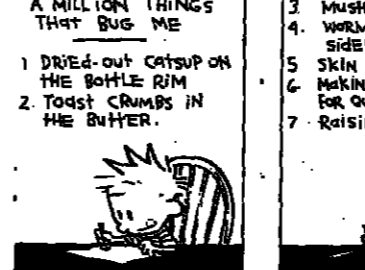
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 INLATE

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SPORTS BASKETBALL

Suns, in 68 Seconds, End Lakers' Hopes

By Helene Elliott
Los Angeles Times Service

PHOENIX — Sixty-eight seconds stood between the Los Angeles Lakers and a glorious upset, not much time in real life but an eternity in the National Basketball Association's playoffs.

If they had held on for that last 1:08, the Lakers would have made NBA history.

"I'd love to have been able to take the ball and bury it in the back yard at that point," said the Lakers' coach, Randy Pfund, shaking his head.

But unable to bury the ball or the Phoenix Suns, the Lakers were left by the first-round, away-day Sunday when baskets by Charles Barkley and Dan Majerle tied the score and Byron Scott's 3-point shot with two seconds to play hit the rim. Given a reprieve, the Suns won the best-of-five series, 112-104, with a formidable overtime charge led by reserve Oliver Miller.

"That was a hell of a series, wasn't it?" said Barkley, who led all scorers with 31 points and led Miller for the team rebounding lead at 14.

"I tell you, as an athlete, it doesn't get any better than this," Barkley said after the Suns became the first team to rally from a 2-0 deficit in their home court in a best-of-five series. "You go out there and lay it on the line and just play. I feel like I've been in a fight."

He paused, a weary smile crossing his face. "I won, though," he said.

But when Sedale Threatt's driving lay-up capped a 13-point rally and gave the Lakers a 95-91 lead with 1:08 to play, it looked like this would be the first series won by an eighth-seeded team since the present playoff format was created.

Having passed that test, though, the Suns sent the Lakers home after the first round for a second consecutive year for the first time in their history.

It came down to Barkley's 17-foot baseline shot cutting the Lakers' lead to 95-93. After a miss by Threatt, Johnson (24 points, 13 assists) pulled down the rebound. Phoenix inbounded the ball with 25.9 seconds to play and 23 on the shot clock. And Majerle, who had climbed out of a hospital bed to play after a bout of flu, made a 17-foot shot to tie the score with 13.6 seconds to go.

"I'm beginning to think the guy doesn't like me," Pfund said, recalling the last-second 3-point by Majerle that gave Phoenix a 115-114 victory in the teams' regular-season finale April 6. "He keeps throwing daggers in my heart."

The Lakers still had a chance to strike the last blow, though, when Threatt found Scott on the right side. But he missed and the overtime was a showcase for the Suns, who will now play host to the San Antonio Spurs on Tuesday.

Phoenix rode its last-second success in regulation to an 11-0 run, taking a 102-95 lead

before Scott made two free throws. Miller led the way with nine points, five rebounds and a blocked shot, a display the Lakers couldn't counter.

Said James Worthy, who had 24 points to lead six Lakers in double figures: "I think the Phoenix Suns learned something from this. This was a dogfight for them. They'll be ready from here on out."

Knick 111, Hornets 95: With a 31-15 final period, New York blew open a tie game and stormed to a 1-0 series lead over Charlotte in Madison Square Garden, The New York Times reported.

The Hornets lost Larry Johnson, their All-Star forward, for almost the entire first half and

NBA PLAYOFFS

half of the third quarter with a sprained right leg. Yet the Hornets led by as many as 12 points in the first half, and they led by 10 points with 6 1/2 minutes left in the third quarter.

But that's when the Hornets turned it up defensively. And the Hornets wilted under the heat.

"In the second half, we got in their face and pressured the ball," said Patrick Ewing, who got 33 points and 10 rebounds while winning his game-winning shot against fellow Georgetown alum Alonzo Mourning. The Hornets center finished with 27 points and 13 rebounds, but got only 6 points in the second half.

Said Charles Oakley, who with 17 points and 10 rebounds continued his strong post-season play: "We've been in this situation. In the second half, we slowed them down and made them play half-court basketball. We threw everything but the kitchen sink at them."

And it was the Hornets' offense that went down the drain. After Mourning and former Knick Johnny Newman (18 points), no other Charlotte player had more than 10 points.

The best news for Charlotte was that Johnson (9 points in 16 minutes) was not injured seriously.

The mishap occurred less than two minutes into the game when Johnson and Charles Smith dove for a loose ball at the Knicks' end of the court. Smith landed on Johnson's leg and pinned it from behind. After being carried off the court by Mike Gminski and Sidney Green, Johnson was taken to a hospital for X-rays, which were negative.

He returned to the game with 4:49 left in the third quarter, but moved gingerly and was not his normally aggressive self. But he said he would be fine for Game 2 on Wednesday night in the Garden, where the Knicks have won 23 in a row.



Patrick Ewing smothered the Hornets' Johnny Newman with his defense as the Knicks turned up the pressure and, with the score tied, pulled away with a 35-15 final quarter.

Petrovic Says He's Quitting Nets to Return to Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RICHFIELD, Ohio — Drazen Petrovic has dropped a bombshell on the New Jersey Nets by saying that he is "90 to 95 percent certain" he will be playing in Europe again next season.

Petrovic's announcement that he would not return to the National Basketball Association could prove to be devastating to the Nets. He is perhaps the best outside shooter in the league and was the Nets' leading scorer this season before he tore a knee ligament.

"I'm not staying in the NBA," said Petrovic, 28, a native of Croatia. "The Nets took their chance but they waited too long. It's about respect."

"Two years ago, they told me, 'Don't worry, Drazen, we'll come around with an offer,'" he said. "Then I went to play in Croatia over the summer, and I come back and there's Chuck [Daly] and a new coaching staff. The organization said they wanted to see me play. Then I

think it was March when they came up with an offer" that he considered reasonable.

It was in the neighborhood of about \$3.3 million a year over four years. He made \$1.65 million this season.

Petrovic and Russell Robinson, who also said he was not returning to the Nets, are restricted free agents, which means they can pick offers from other teams after July 1. But the Nets have the right to match any offer from another NBA team.

"If I decide" to play in Europe, "there's nothing else they can do about it," Petrovic said. "Probably the middle of the week, I'll go to Europe, home. I have two offers from Europe."

He insisted he was not using Europe as a negotiating ploy.

"It's just that I want to go back there," Petrovic said, adding that he would make a decision soon "because they'd have time to find

a replacement. I don't want them to wait and wonder."

He has been in the NBA since signing with Portland in 1989. He played on the Croat team that won a silver medal in the 1992 Olympics. He averaged 28.3 points per game for Club Real Madrid in the Spanish professional league in 1988-89.

While some may think Petrovic is bluffing, it seems unlikely for two reasons. First, people in the NBA say that it is believed Petrovic has a blockbuster deal lined up with a European team, between \$4 million and \$5 million a year, and most of that would be tax free.

Second, Petrovic is as straight a shooter as they come and apparently has become tired of what he feels is the Nets' ineptitude when it comes to keeping players. He mentioned Terry Mills and Mookie Blylock as prime examples of the Nets letting talented players go.

"I think maybe two or three guys that are here now will be here next season," Petrovic said. "Maybe Derrick Coleman and Kenny Anderson and some others. It's hard to figure this organization out. But I have to think about my finances and what's best for Drazen Petrovic."

Besides Petrovic and Robinson, Chris Dudley is an unrestricted free agent. Chucky Brown, Rafael Addison, Maurice Cheeks, Dwayne Schintzius and Bernard King will all be without contracts at the end of the NBA season.

Robinson, who doesn't want to play behind Kenny Anderson when the starting point guard returns from a wrist injury, said after Sunday's 99-93 loss to the Cavaliers in Game 5 of their Eastern Conference playoff series: "I'm outta here. I can't take this anymore. I'm leaving. There are other teams that will treat me right."

"It's unfortunate," said Daly. "He's a terrific player, great kid. But a business decision is a business decision. I have to respect his feelings."

(NYT, AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division		West Division	
Detroit	17 12 567 6	California	18 11 421 —
New York	17 13 547 16	Chicago	17 11 407 19
Boston	17 14 548 16	Tampa	16 15 516 3
Toronto	15 15 516 2	Seattle	16 15 516 3
Milwaukee	13 15 444 30	Kansas City	12 17 414 6
Baltimore	12 17 414 6	Minnesota	10 17 376 7
Chicago	12 17 414 6	Oakland	10 17 376 7

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

FIRST ROUND

New Jersey		Los Angeles	
24 34 34 35	24 34 34 35	24 34 34 35	24 34 34 35

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Philadelphia	22 7 239 69
Milwaukee	16 14 353 67
Pittsburgh	15 15 317 64
St. Louis	15 15 317 64
Chicago	14 15 307 64
Florida	10 16 267 119
New York	10 16 267 119

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

San Francisco	19 12 410 19
Houston	18 15 313 24
Atlanta	18 15 313 24
San Diego	13 16 248 5
Los Angeles	12 18 248 5
Cincinnati	12 18 248 5
Colorado	10 20 223 64

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	600 000-0 4 8
Seattle	002 000-0 2 1
Houston	002 000-0 2 1
San Diego	002 000-0 2 1
Philadelphia	002 000-0 2 1
St. Louis	002 000-0 2 1
Chicago	002 000-0 2 1
Atlanta	002 000-0 2 1
Pittsburgh	002 000-0 2 1
San Francisco	002 000-0 2 1

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Playoffs

Toronto		St. Louis	
1 1 3-0	1 1 3-0	1 1 3-0	1 1 3-0

CYCLING

Tour of Spain

Results Monday from the 19th stage, a 228.3-kilometer (142-mile) ride from Santa Fe de Caldas to Caldas de Caldas. 1. Domingo Perdomo, Movistar, 5:49. 2. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 3. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 4. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 5. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 6. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 7. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 8. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 9. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50. 10. Juan Carlos Domestico, Team Teka, 5:50.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

CONCACAF, Third Round
Canada 1, Mexico 2
El Salvador 2, Honduras 1
ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
AC Milan 2, Ancona 1 (corrected score)

TENNIS

TAMPA CLAY TOURNAMENT

Johnnie Young, Peter Dinkov, Richard Frombers, Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

NEW YORK Mets: Signed pitcher, who is 15-year old, to a 1-year contract. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list. Released pitcher, who is 15-year old, from 15-day disabled list.

As the NBA's Finding Out, Mourning Has Arrived

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There was this game in Charlotte last night, the night the Hornets accommodated the New York Knicks in their Eastern Conference pennant race by eliminating the Chicago Bulls, when Alonzo Mourning tried to get in Michael Jordan's face.

The first time came after Jordan ball-faked Johnny Newman into a sky box and drove into the lane. Up stepped Mourning to block the shot. Jordan dunked so viciously that Mourning couldn't help going to the bench for an ensuing timeout with a goofy smile on his face.

When he came out of the Hornets' huddle, he made a point of crossing paths with Jordan.

Mourning looked at the great one, waiting to make eye contact so he could admit that Jordan had indeed gotten him on that one.

Jordan would not so much as look at Mourning.

As Jordan operates on a plane all his own, he can ignore whoever he wants. But the rest of the mortals who make up the National Basketball Association have to live with Alonzo Mourning's hands and elbows in their faces, on their backs, across their chests and on top of their heads. For however long this Eastern Conference semifinal lasts, Patrick Ewing has to wrestle with his Georgetown summer sparring partner who goes after Ewing like some little brother who's just figured out that he's big enough to fight back.

Before Sunday's game, John Thompson was asked on television for an opinion on the matchup of the once-alienated souls he coached through four years of Georgetown almost a decade apart. Of course he said he had no rooting interest. But he did accurately summarize what this personal confrontation and, by extension, the series come down to: "It's Patrick's time," said Thompson.

The men in the middle: both so talented and strong, but only one fully polished, focused and consistent through the ebb and flow of a 48-minute game.

Mourning scored 21 points and had 9 rebounds in the first half, and that, for the most part, explained Charonnie lasting into the fourth

quarter without their All-Star forward, Larry Johnson.

Mourning hit from the perimeter. He beat Ewing down the floor on the break. By the 7-minute-38-second mark of the second quarter, he had at least one time overpowered each of the three Knick enforcers — Ewing, Mason and Charles Oakley — for a lay-up.

"He never goes to the basket weak, and even if he misses, he always follows his shot," said Mason.

It must take one tough, street-smart survivor to recognize another. So much of a Mourning fan is Mason that he decided the rookie was already right behind the NBA's big three centers, Ewing, Hakeem Olajuwon and David Robinson.

"What about Shaq?"

No, he hadn't forgotten Shaquille O'Neal.

"Oh, he's got a much more all-around game than Shaq," said Mason. "I'm sure Shaq is going to be a great player in this league, but as far as Shaq is concerned right now, he can't touch Alonzo. You don't have to worry about him going out there and shooting the jumper or driving around you. There's nothing Alonzo can't do."

Except, Mason admitted, reach into the future.

"Patrick's an all-around player, too, and he's a veteran," said Mason. "It's just his exposure in the league."

Sometimes Mourning looks to be an unstoppable force. Other times he is a runaway train. He is a passionate player who appears to have an enormous will to win, but those an fiery emotions are not yet checked and balanced, not adjusted to different situations in the game.

The Knicks predictably stepped up their defense as the game wore on, and Mourning kept dribbling right into the swarm. Oakley stripped him in the lane. Ewing had him forcing and clanking his jump hook. Mourning went the first 19:20 of the second half without a point. Ewing, meanwhile, had 18 in the first half, 15 in the second.

In the Charlotte locker room, there were four cans of Gatorade lined up in front of Mourning. Between long gulps, he mumbled the usual clichés. "Lost focus..." tough team..." we can come back..." He played down his duel with Ewing.

So did Ewing. They had dinner Saturday night. They will probably eat out again next weekend in Charlotte. Mourning, a product of the trash-talk generation, will get a chance to brag about the four Ewing shots he rejected Sunday.

"I'm sure I'll hear it from him afterwards," said Ewing.

He was smiling because he knows, as Thompson said, this is his time. But Ewing is not Jordan. He also knows that Mourning has arrived.

Bruno Cries Foul As Lewis Ponders Holyfield Bout

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Frank Bruno accused fellow British heavyweight Lennox Lewis on Monday of "chickening out" of a title fight after the WBC champion's camp said Evander Holyfield could be Lewis's next opponent.

Holyfield's re-match with WBA champion Riddick Bowe, in November, has hit a snag and his manager, Shelley Finkel, seized the chance to talk business at the party following Lewis's decision over Tony Tucker in Las Vegas last weekend.

Lewis also may have a torn or displaced tendon near his little finger and that is a "slight" possibility he would need surgery. Lewis will know in about 10 days whether an operation would be required.

Edward Gaifulin of Russia defeated Olympic gold medalist Rafael Marcano on Monday at the World Amateur Boxing Championships in Tampere, Finland, handing the Cuban team its first loss in 13 bouts.

Torsten May, the light heavyweight Olympic champion from Germany, was outpointed, 5-4, by Wojciech Bartnik of Poland.

SIDELINES

Auerbach Undergoes Arterial Surgery

BOSTON (AP) — Red Auerbach, 75, the former coach of the NBA Boston Celtics, underwent surgery Monday to clear a blocked artery.

Hospital officials said Auerbach underwent a successful angioplasty — which uses a tiny inflatable balloon to compress fatty substances blocking arteries — on two areas of one artery. Similar surgery was scheduled for Tuesday on a second artery, and Auerbach could be discharged within a few days, the hospital said.

For the Record

Notan Henke birdied three of the last eight holes for a 5-under-par 67 to win the Atlanta Classic over third-round leader Nick Price, who bogeyed two of the last four holes and tied for second with Mark Calcavecchia and Tom Sieckmann. (AP)

Jack Morris, who has struggled through the first two months of the baseball season, was put on the 21-day disabled list by the Toronto Blue Jays with a shoulder injury. (UPI)

Big Ajwad, a leading English Derby candidate, has been scratched from next month's race and likely will miss the rest of the season after being injured in Sunday's French 2,000 Guineas. (Reuters)

PSV Eindhoven's possibly pivotal Dutch league match against Dordrecht, halted by bomb threats May 2, will be played May 19. (AFP)

Quotable

Glenn Healy of the New York Islanders on goalkeeping: "There are oddsballs at the position, but I've met a lot of oddballs playing other positions. I've met oddball writers. They're just not stupid enough to play goal."

Italy's Goalkeeper Breaks Collarbone In Auto Accident

The Associated Press

GENOVA, Italy — Gianluca Pagliuca, the goalkeeper for Sampdoria of Genoa and the Italian national team, broke his left collarbone in an automobile accident Monday and will miss the last four first division matches but is expected back for Italy's next World Cup qualifying match against Estonia on Sept. 23.

Team officials said Pagliuca, 26, was injured on the Genoa-La Spezia superhighway when his Porsche Carrera collided with a truck.

• Mexico became the first team to qualify for the 1994 World Cup tournament by defeating Canada, 2-1. Mexico was banned in 1990 for using orange players in a youth tournament.

• AC Milan is to play a friendly match June 14 in Tokyo against Japan's most popular team, Yomiuri Nippon, the Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper reported.

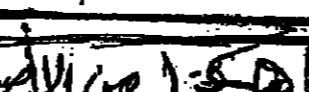
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ART BUCHWALD

The Niceties of Bombing

WASHINGTON — It's one thing for President Clinton to order American planes to bomb the bad Serbs in Bosnia — it's another for our military to actually do it.



Buchwald

This was quite clear when U.S. Navy pilots were given a briefing the other day aboard the aircraft carrier Frodo.

"That's where the Croats and Muslims live. Under no circumstances are we to bomb them. All we're aiming at are the Bosnian Serbs. That means lay off Yugoslavia Serbs, even though we know they are egging on the Bosnian Serbs."

"The Serbs are Eastern Orthodox and will be wearing crucifixes around their necks. You will encounter the most difficulty near Sarajevo which has a mix of Serbs and Bosnians. Bomb the hills but stay away from the town unless someone fires at you."

"Did I mention the Croats? The Croats are all over Bosnia. They moved there centuries ago when Bosnia recruited Croats for their soccer teams. We don't want you to bomb Croats instead of Serbs because we need the Croats as a buffer once the peace treaty is signed."

"Commander, can you tell me what this war is all about?" "No one is quite sure," Commander English admitted. "One intelligence source reports that in 1312 a Serbian sheep strayed into a Bosnian Muslim field and the Bosnian farmer refused to return it. So the Serb kidnaped the Bosnian's daughter and made her marry his son."

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"Exactly," said Commander English. "But make sure that you don't strafe any Macedonians who are fleeing the Albanians."

"Commander, is there any way for us to know the difference between the Serbs and the Muslims?" "The Serbs are Eastern Orthodox and will be wearing crucifixes around their necks. You will encounter the most difficulty near Sarajevo which has a mix of Serbs and Bosnians. Bomb the hills but stay away from the town unless someone fires at you."

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"That's where the Croats and Muslims live. Under no circumstances are we to bomb them. All we're aiming at are the Bosnian Serbs. That means lay off Yugoslavia Serbs, even though we know they are egging on the Bosnian Serbs."

"Exactly," said Commander English. "But make sure that you don't strafe any Macedonians who are fleeing the Albanians."

"Commander, is there any way for us to know the difference between the Serbs and the Muslims?" "The Serbs are Eastern Orthodox and will be wearing crucifixes around their necks. You will encounter the most difficulty near Sarajevo which has a mix of Serbs and Bosnians. Bomb the hills but stay away from the town unless someone fires at you."

"Did I mention the Croats? The Croats are all over Bosnia. They moved there centuries ago when Bosnia recruited Croats for their soccer teams. We don't want you to bomb Croats instead of Serbs because we need the Croats as a buffer once the peace treaty is signed."

At the moment the Croats are in league with the Serbs to ethnically cleanse the Bosnians. This does not mean we can drop anything on them willy-nilly."

"I suppose it is some combination of our two names — which are more associated with political debate — and the subject matter. For some reason, it had become unfashionable to talk openly about love."

Both Giroud, co-founder in 1953 of the weekly magazine L'Express, and Lévy, whose Byronic good looks have made him an enduringly romantic symbol of the Paris intelligentsia since he swept to notoriety 15 years ago in the vanguard of a group known as the New Philosophers, are well known in France.

But their sharply contrasting views, rather than merely their fame, appear to lie behind the appeal of a book presented in the form of a conversation. "I was amazed by his views," Giroud said in an interview.

Giroud, who was once married and divorced in the 1950s, argues that "a lifetime is too long for sexual fidelity" and that the longest desire — and so faithfulness — may last in a couple 15 years. Lévy, despite two failed marriages, sees no reason why desire may not last a lifetime and observes that his desire for a particular woman has never faded; rather it has simply been replaced by another passion.

Giroud, who was once a government minister for women's affairs, believes in the possibility of platonic love between a man and a woman, especially in the case where they have once been lovers.

Lévy, 44, retorted: "I persist in thinking that platonic love is a joke. Love is never platonic. One cannot love a woman without violently desiring her." He added, "I do not believe in friendship between men and women and, when there is no possible ambiguity, I would say the relationship is — how shall I put it? — useless."

For Giroud, truly passionate love is possible only twice or at most three times in a lifetime. For Lévy, this is nonsense. A dozen passions are possible.

In France, Best-Selling Thoughts of Love

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service

PARIS — Weary, it seems, of the Balkans and stirred perhaps by a beautiful spring, the French have turned in droves to an old subject at which they are old hands: love.

The focus of their attention is a new book about men and women, appropriately titled "Les Hommes et les Femmes." Written by a journalist and former government minister, Françoise Giroud, and the philosopher-turned-playwright Bernard-Henri Lévy, this meandering discourse on sex, jealousy, feminism, fidelity and marriage has become what the French call a "phenomenon" — that is, something whose success defies even their unusual powers of Cartesian analysis.

Featured on several magazine covers and countless television programs, the book entered best-seller lists this week at No. 1. With more than 80,000 copies sold in less than a week, the publisher, Olivier Orban, says he cannot get enough books into stores. It is too early to tell whether there will be an English-language edition.

Love and its attendant emotions, it appears, have struck some powerful chords in a country suffering from the Europe-wide moroseness and cynicism induced by a long recession and the disorienting end of the Cold War.

"I cannot imagine why the book has had such success," said Giroud, who is 76 and declares at the outset of the book that she is no longer "opérationnelle" — that is, sexually active.

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Bernard-Henri Lévy and Françoise Giroud co-authored the discourse on sex, jealousy, feminism, etc.

On the nature of sexual attraction, their views are equally divergent. She confesses that she could never desire an ugly man. Jean-Paul Sartre, for example, although immensely seductive because of his intellect, caused Giroud physical revulsion. So, too, did that other great postwar French philosopher, Raymond Aron.

Lévy, by contrast, says he has often desired women who might be classified as ugly. "Every connoisseur knows it — desire is a weird thing," he muses. "You can be moved by a voice, a silhouette, a smile, a family name, a first name, an image, a phrase, a sudden vulgarity, or even a vulgarity that is not sudden at all. And the result, the sum — or perhaps the subtraction — of all that, may well be a woman who, by normal standards, would be judged a monster."

But their most fundamental difference is over the question of whether women have changed in their attitudes and desires over the last 20 or 30 years. Indeed, Giroud becomes so exasperated by what she sees as Lévy's old-fashioned, sexist views of women that she compares him to her great-uncle Adolphe, whose maxim in life was that "while I am alive no woman in my family will go to work."

Lévy is certainly provocative. He declares, "Having money does not really suit women." He adds, "A certain type of power, a certain ostentatiousness with power, does not blend happily with the idea I have of the relationship between women and the world." He continues, "A woman without makeup always seemed to me to be something rather vulgar."

In a telephone interview, he elaborated: "Sure, the situation of women has changed. But their soul, their reflexes, their way of living love has not changed."

Referring to Gustave Flaubert's novel "Madame Bovary" in which a bored provincial housewife years for and then finds passionate love, Lévy added, "There is still an Emma Bovary in all women, even if they dress in miniskirts and look like executives."

Giroud, by contrast, believes that women have been transformed in her lifetime. Above all, she said, they have declared their right to be fulfilled, both professionally and sexually. The pill, by taking away from men the most fundamental decision in life — whether to have a child — empowered women in a way that completely changed society, she said.

"The writer François Mauriac used to say that women like to be unhappy, and in his time he was right," she said. "The model in society was the masochistic woman for whom there was something sinful about pleasure. But now women want to be happy. They are much more demanding. In sex, for example, they are very demanding. They claim the right to orgasm in much the same way as they claim the right to social security."

Throughout the book, there are only two points on which the two writers agree. The first is their shared view that the feminist movement in the United States has become too aggressive, damaging relations between men and women.

The authors' second point of agreement is that sexual love holds a singular place in the French psyche. "Love has a special place in our society and literature, and relations here between men and women are, while imperfect, the best in the world," Giroud said.

PEOPLE

Diana's Stepmother To Tie Knot a 3d Time

It's hard to keep up with the British aristocracy's marital status these days. Princess Diana's stepmother, Countess Raine Spencer, reportedly has found husband No. 3. The groom-to-be is a French count and businessman, Jean-François de Cambremont. Jean-François has finally settled for a red Ford sedan after her Mercedes-Benz sports car provoked outrage of the majesty against the British industry. The Ford is partly British.

Jerry Lee Lewis didn't move to Ireland to escape paying the \$26 million in back taxes that he owes the U.S. government, says his attorney, Charles Waldman. There has been speculation that Lewis, 57, intends to take advantage of a law exempting Irish residents from paying taxes on income derived from creating art. The IRS has week seized furnishings from Lewis' Mississippi home.

Although Sakuma Roshie won the \$24,500 Colette Prize, a Swiss prize, he didn't pick it up in Geneva because authorities refused to pay for the special security measures that his presence would entail.

The celebrity-soaked shores of Malibu are losing two famous residents: Cher and Van Halen the rocker. Cher is leaving after a bitter battle with the city council over her proposed bluffside estate. She wants \$3.2 million for the 1.7-acre lot. She also is selling her Malibu home in nearby Point Dume for \$3.2 million. Van Halen is asking \$2.2 million for his home.

Paul McCartney is talking to reporters again. He snubbed them in Australia in March, saying they were more concerned with a Beatles reunion than with environmental issues. At a news conference before a show in Orlando, Florida, he threw in a pig for saving the Earth's oceans and ozone layer. "When they can stop spilling oil and stop holes in the sky, I won't have to talk about it," he said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 13 & 15

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various European cities including London, Paris, Rome, and Athens.

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday



North America: Turning cooler in New York City Wednesday, then cool Thursday and Friday with a shower possible. A few showers and thunderstorms late this week in Atlanta while mainly sunny, warm weather is on tap for Miami and Orlando. Rather warm late this week in Vancouver.

Europe: Spain and Portugal will have a few scattered showers Wednesday, then dry weather in Italy Thursday and Friday. London through Paris will be mild Wednesday, but rain and cooler weather will arrive Thursday and Friday. A shower and thunderstorm through Latvia will be sunny and quite warm.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

ACROSS

- 1 Throng
2 Surrounded by
3 Stuff
4 Lustrous fiber
5 Put on cargo
6 Nerve branches
7 Mute
8 Unpretentious
9 Lavern
10 Form a lap
11 Dutch painter
12 Mordant
13 Apple products

DOWN

- 10 Frothy, in Firenze
11 Mine fine
12 Cost at poker
13 Shyron's in Darkness
14 What an eclectic takes
15 Writer Ephron
16 All the tea in China?
17 Patent allergen
18 His and hers
19 "Waiting for the Robert"
20 Melody
21 Nullify the force of
22 First home
23 Where Waterloo was won?
24 Schisms

BOOKS

ABLAZE: The Story of the Heroes and Victims of Chernobyl. By Piers Paul Read. 362 pages. \$25. Random House. Reviewed by Dan Kurzman

THE 1986 explosion at Chernobyl, the world's worst nuclear disaster, triggered a revolt against Soviet communism that finally broke the powerful spell over a people who for about 70 years were held captive in an ideological cage. Read, author of the acclaimed "Alive," has done an excellent job telling this extraordinary tale.

superior to that of the corrupt, reactionary West, more caring of its people, more efficient and honest. While the Soviet Union had suffered other nuclear and industrial disasters in the past, the government, skilled in totalitarian secrecy, had been able to hide them from its own people and the world. But it couldn't hide Chernobyl, which by some accounts condemned 8,000 people to death and may still ravage future generations. Not after lethal winds started blowing across the country, even drifting over Sweden. Not after tens of thousands of citizens had to be relocated to safer areas.

geopolitical metamorphosis of the world, marked by the breakup of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War. "Especially compelling in 'Ablaze' is the minute-by-minute account of the disaster — scenes of panic and confusion as safety mechanisms failed to work and men realized in horror that they were doomed. Scenes not much different from those that occurred in Bhopal, India, in 1984, when poison gas escaped unimpeded from a Union Carbide chemical plant, also killing some 8,000 people.

In both cases, the government tried to conceal the real death toll. And in both, the managers had assured their workers that a disaster could not possibly happen. But surprise was greater in Chernobyl. For the workers and the managers had been brainwashed to believe in the virtual infallibility of the physicists and political leaders. Nor would anyone dare tell his superior the truth while the deadly drama was unfolding, for how could one tell a god that he was wrong and risk his terrible wrath? As Read points out: "Admittedly there had been an accident, but it could not be serious, because Soviet reactors were totally safe. What had happened? No one seemed to know. What was certain in such circumstances was that secrecy was para-

Advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, featuring a large clock and the slogan 'Now good news can travel even faster.'

Advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, listing international access numbers for various countries like Australia, France, Germany, Italy, etc.

Large advertisement for 'Europe's Future' featuring a 'Dis-miss' sign and a 'Take My Pulse' sign.